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The Tunnels Viet Cong Permitted 11 Years Later

Prize-winning AP
photographer Horst Faas
recently made a return
to that country. Here is his
story of a trip to a former bat-

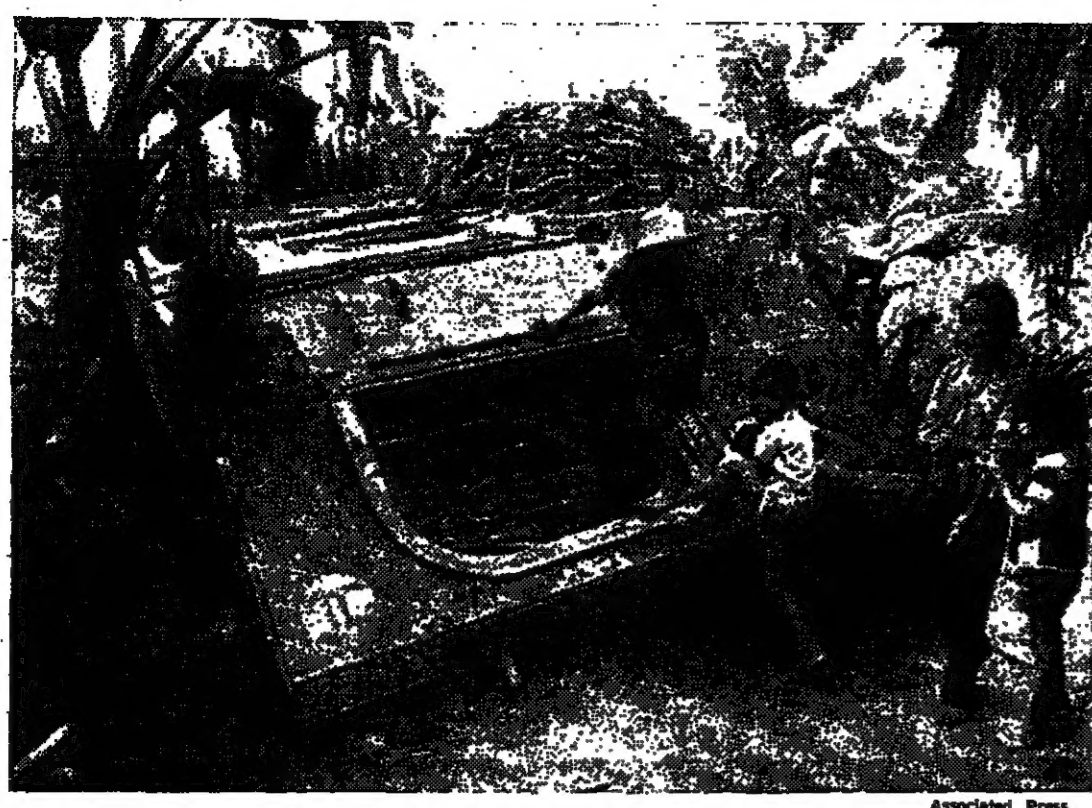
By Horst Faas

CHI, Vietnam (AP)—As
Col. George Eyster lay dying
of wounds inflicted by Viet
congers on a jungle trail, he
said, "Before I go I'd like
to see the guy who controls
these incredible men in the tun-
nels."

Seven years later, I met that
man and he showed me the in-
terior of the fantastic tunnel net-
work that took 30 years to dig
and stretched 150 miles, with
tunnels sometimes winding beneath
the ground for miles. The
tunnels were the lifeblood of
the Viet Cong as they sat in their
hideouts.

Col. Eyster, a tall West Pointer
from Cocoa Beach, Fla., died in
a hospital while his battalion,
the 2d of the 28th Regiment,
Infantry Division, was trying
to fight its way out of the
underground complex 20
miles northwest of Saigon (Ho
Chi Minh City).

He now peaceful tunnels were
the lifeblood of a German
war group I traveled with on
a week-long trip to Vietnam.
One of the briefing officers at
the headquarters was Capt.
Thuan Linh. Dressed in
olive drab North Vietnamese
arm and rubber-sole sandals,
he said in answer to a question



Vietnam children play beside U.S. Army armored personnel carrier in Cu Chi. The carrier was knocked out from tunnel fighting position by the Viet Cong on Jan. 15, 1966.

that he had commanded the Cu
Chi Liberation Battalion during
1965.

That was the unit that the
American colonel's Black Lion
battalion had opposed. The
slightly built Capt. Linh, 45,
looked quizzical as I pursued my
questioning. Yes, he said, intel-
ligence reports had informed him
at the time that the opposing
U.S. battalion commander had
been killed.

As he recalled those days for
our tourist group the horror of a
war I had witnessed from only
one side became vividly real.

Capt. Linh spoke in French
with grudging respect and almost
without hatred about his former
enemies, the Americans. The

At Belgrade Conference Goldberg Attacks Soviet Bloc On Emigration Policy, Dissent

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, Oct. 13 (NYT).—
Arthur Goldberg today again
criticized the Soviet Union and
the Communist countries of
Eastern Europe for violations of
the Helsinki agreement on Euro-
pean security and cooperation,
but again refused to single out
specific incidents or nations for
condemnation.

In the final speech to the 35-
nation plenary session reviewing
progress in implementing the
two-year-old pact, the U.S. chief
delegate criticized the emigra-
tion policies of countries that
senior U.S. officials later iden-
tified as Poland, Romania and
the Soviet Union.

Is it consistent with
the humanitarian provi-
sions of the final act (of
the Helsinki agreement)
to harass or imprison
people for peaceful, non-
violent political dissent
or religious beliefs?



Arthur Goldberg

Then, in a last-minute addition
penned into the speech, and
which he later said had not
been cleared by Washington, Mr.
Goldberg added:

"Is it consistent with the
humanitarian provisions of the
final act (the Helsinki agree-
ment) to harass or imprison
people for peaceful, non-violent
political dissent or religious beliefs?"

time for a full presentation of
specific instances of violations by
those countries," a senior U.S.
official explained in a back-
ground briefing this evening
after Mr. Goldberg's speech.

Yet earlier this week the U.S.
delegate who will present the
committee's findings next week,
Northeastern University law pro-
fessor Joyce Hughes, singled out
the Soviet Union and Czechoslo-
vakia for specific violations of
the right to free flow of mail.

Because of Leaks, Criticism

Dayan Divulges the Contents Of Working Paper on Geneva

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Oct. 13 (NYT).—
In a surprise move, Israeli Foreign
Minister Moshe Dayan today
divulged at a public session
of the Knesset (parliament) the
contents of a secret working paper
outlining procedures for conven-
ing a Geneva peace conference on
the Middle East. Mr. Dayan
worked out the paper a week ago with
President Carter and Secretary of
State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Dayan said he was seek-
ing a middle path. On the one
side are those such as the
Netherlands and Belgium, which
have pressed the Soviet Union
hard on a variety of issues cover-
ed by the Helsinki conference:
economic exchanges, human
rights guarantees, and measures
to ease confrontation between
the Warsaw Pact and NATO.



Moshe Dayan

On the other side are some of
the Scandinavian countries and
West Germany, who fear that an
open confrontation with the So-
viet Union here could hamper
progress toward détente in other
and more crucial forums—par-
ticularly the Strategic Arms Limi-
tation Talks and the Geneva
conference on the Middle East.

Today's message by Mr. Gold-
berg was an apparent outgrowth,
at least in part, of the two ex-
tended meetings of the NATO

ronous impression that Israel
would leave itself vulnerable at a
Geneva conference because the
agreement contained too many
snags and loopholes that might
work to Israel's disadvantage.

The Cabinet of Prime Minister
Menachem Begin's rightist Likud
government unanimously ap-
proved the working paper Tuesday. A
Cabinet spokesman, Aryeh Niv, re-
fused to disclose its contents at
that time, saying that "without
publication we promote better the
chances of resumption of a
Geneva conference."

Carter Labels Energy-Bill Fight a Rip-Off

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—
President Carter today stepped
up the battle to save his energy
program by denouncing the oil
and gas companies for trying to
stage the "biggest rip-off in his-
tory."

During a nationally televised
press conference devoted almost
entirely to the energy question,
the President emphasized that in-
creased prices for oil and gas
were inevitable but added, "The
question is who will profit from
these prices and to what degree."

whether it should all be grabbed
by the oil companies at the ex-
pense of the American consumer."

Mr. Carter said that his energy
program, presented in April and
passed almost intact by the
House, was fair to consumers and
provided adequate incentive for
the oil companies to increase ex-
ploration and production. He
added that it would allow the in-
come of the oil and gas industry
to rise to \$100 billion by 1985.

sts of the oil companies them-
selves."

Mr. Carter referred to the cur-
rent battle over his proposals for
continued, although higher, price
ceilings on natural gas and a
wellhead tax on oil that would
be related to consumers. The
wellhead tax would bring the
price of U.S. oil up to world levels
and would be related to con-
sumers up to a certain maximum
level, encouraging conservation by
increasing oil bills.

Profiteering Charged

"What the oil companies are
now demanding, and making
some progress (toward), is \$150
billion," Mr. Carter said. This
extra \$50 billion "will not en-
courage increased production" but
will come out of the pockets of
consumers and "go into the pocket

The Senate, however, is invert-
ing the emphasis of the Carter
program, changing the focus
from tax increases to encourage
conservation to tax breaks, main-
ly for the oil companies, to en-
courage increased production. In
the process, the Senate Finance Com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

German Airliner Is Hijacked, Lands in Cyprus

LRNACA, Cyprus, Oct. 13
D.—A hijacked West Ger-
man airliner with 88
passengers landed at Lar-
naca Airport on Cyprus tonight
after a three-hour flight from
Frankfurt.

The airport was sealed off and
engineers and ambulances were
standing by. An airport official
said police took up posi-
tions around the airfield.

The Boeing 737, flying from
Frankfurt, was commandeered
in flight by a hijacker
said he was the enemy of
imperialist organizations in
the world.

pose of helping, by whatever
means we have, in an effort to
save the lives of the passengers
and contribute to their safe
release."

Cyprus radio, which had a
reporter in the Larnaca Airport
control tower, said that as soon
as the plane landed, "One person
from the cockpit, calling himself
Makmoud, contacted the control
tower and asked that the plane
should be refueled immediately
—with 11 tons of kerosene."

Airport officials said that
"Makmoud" also asked for a
report on "weather conditions in
Beirut," indicating that the one
or more hijackers planned to go
to Lebanon.

The plane had earlier made a
hasty takeoff at Rome with the
pilot declaring, "I must take off,
even if you place obstacles on the
runway."

comrades held in West German
jails.

After it landed at Rome air-
port, the hijacker, who called
himself "Capt. Walter Moham-
med," demanded that the airliner
be refueled.

The hijacker's earlier demand
for the release of prisoners in
West Germany was made in a
radio conversation with the air-
port tower minutes after the
commandeered jet landed here
following its seizure over south-
ern France.

\$200 Million in Loans Sweden Cancels 8 Nations' Aid Debts

By Pranay Gupta

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct.
(UPI)—Responding to per-
sonal calls by developing coun-
tries that the industrialized
ones of the West write off
World debts, Sweden an-
nounced yesterday that it
canceling more than \$200 mil-
lion owed to it by the govern-
ments of eight poor countries.

It is hoping to set an
example that will be followed by
other countries. Ole Ulsten,
Swedish minister for interna-
tional development, said after
the announcement.

would be the easy way out for the
developing countries.

For that reason, and because of
the instability on the part of both
sides to reach agreement on such
matters as aid and trade, the
debate here, which has been
enthusiastically called the North-
South dialogue, generally is con-
sidered to be in a state of
impasse.

Thus, the Swedish and Cana-
dian actions were viewed by
diplomats here as a sort of break-
through—however small in scope,
given the billions of dollars still
outstanding in debts—in North-
South relations.

But some diplomats noted that
the Swedish and Canadian ac-
tions did not guarantee that other
industrial nations also would
write off debts. Several diplo-
mats said that that would be un-
likely, at least immediately.

[United Press International re-
ported that the Carter adminis-
tration today rejected as un-
realistic the Swedish suggestion
that the debts be forgiven.]

[The United States remains

willing to continue cooperating
in multilateral efforts to alleviate
serious debt servicing crises on a
case-by-case basis," UPI quoted
State Department spokesman
Hodding Carter 3d as saying.

"We cannot, however, support
proposals for generalized debt
relief... there is no generalized
debt problem," said Mr. Carter.

The total debt owed by the
developing countries is a matter
of considerable dispute, com-
plicated by accounting methods
that vary.

Rhodesian Dollar Devalued by 6%— 3% Against Rand

By Robert Siner

Cancellation Urged

A debate has often revolved
around the demands by the devel-
oping countries that they be given
financial and technical
aid and that the Western
countries write off what they have
owed to the Third World in
short- and long-term loans.
The developing countries have
argued that the interest pay-
ment retards their ability to
channel resources into domestic
development.

Finance Minister David Smith
told the Parliament that the
Rhodesian dollar would be cut by
3 per cent against the South
African rand and by 6 per cent
against other major currencies,
effective immediately.

He said that Rhodesia "was
experiencing its worst terms of
trade since 1965, when it declared
its independence from Britain.

Mr. Ulsten and Jeremy Kins-
man, a counselor in the Cana-
dian Mission to the United Na-
tions, both indicated that the
countries had instituted new pol-
icies to discontinue development
loans. The two officials said
that future aid would be given
in the form of outright loans—
which the developing nations
also have campaigned for.

3 in U.S. Win Nobel Prize in Medicine for Hormone Work

By Robert Siner

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (UPI).—
Three Americans were awarded
the 1977 Nobel Prize for medicine
today, with Dr. Rosalyn Yalow
taking half the honor and Dr.
Roger Guillemin and Dr. Andrew
Schally sharing the other half.

Dr. Yalow, of the Bronx Vet-
erans Administration Hospital in
New York, won half the \$500,000
prize "for the development of radioim-
munoassays of peptide hormones," a
method used to trace hormones
and determine their functions in
body organs.



Nobel Prize winners: from left, Drs. Andrew Schally, Rosalyn Yalow and Roger Guillemin.

Orleans, shared the other half
of the prize "for their discoveries
concerning the peptide hormone
production of the brain."

"Guillemin and Schally's dis-
coveries laid down the founda-
tions to modern hypothalamic
research. The experiences from
[their] animal research were
rapidly transferred to humans
and brought into clinical work."

The institute's citation concluded:
"The important discoveries
by the 1977 Nobel laureates in
medicine have led to a formidable
development of their own fields
of research."

"Further, they have opened new
vistas within biological and
medical research far outside the
borders of their own spheres of
interest."

Dr. Yalow, 56, was born in
New York. She is married and
has two children. Institute
member Rolf Luft described Dr.

every, rising out of something else."

Dr. Guillemin, 53, was born in
Dijon, France, but later became
a U.S. citizen. He is married and
has six children. Dr. Schally, 50,
was born in Wilno, Poland, and
is also a U.S. citizen. He is mar-
ried and has two children.

Dr. Guillemin learned that he
had won the prize in a tele-
phone call from Stockholm at
4 a.m. It was "worth waking up
for," he said.

The institute said Dr. Yalow
and her late co-worker, Solomon
Pasvol, paved the way for quan-
titative analysis of peptide hor-
mones in the blood.

Geisel Critic Fired

Army Chief's Ouster Is Said To Reveal Feuding in Brazil

BRASILIA, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The dismissal yesterday of Brazil's chief minister, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, was brought about by a summing up of the military regime here into the open.

Gen. Geisel's strongest critic, was eliminated in an abrupt action that the sources said is linked to the issue of who will succeed President Geisel when he leaves office in 1979.

Gen. Geisel, considered a moderate, favors a gradual return to civil rule, while Gen. Frola is a rightist who, according to recent press reports, has the support of some of the original backers of the 1964 coup that brought the military to power.

In Brasilia, a government spokesman said that Gen. Frola, 57, had been dismissed because of "personal differences" between him and Gen. Geisel and not because of succession. He was replaced by Gen. Fernando Belfort Bethlem, army commander in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

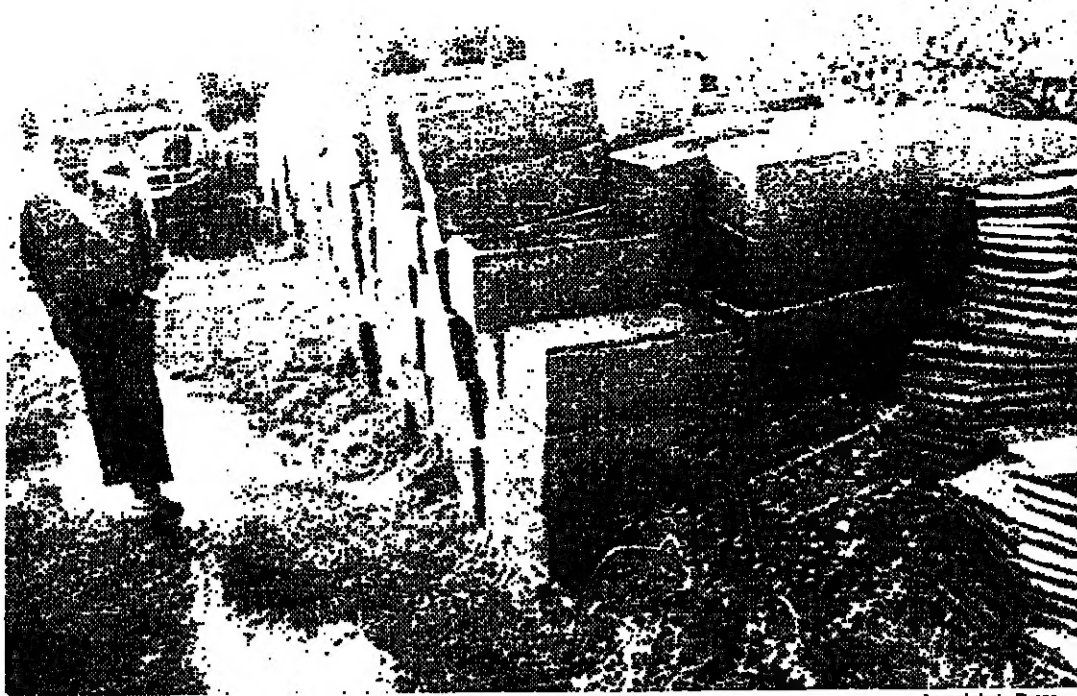
Gen. Frola, in a letter distributed to the press and his fellow generals, accused the Geisel regime of being soft on students, socialists and other "subversive elements" and blamed Mr. Geisel's domestic and foreign policy.

He criticized Brazil's recognition of China and Angola and the country's number of state-owned firms in the economy, which Gen. Frola describes as a form of "economic tyranny" akin to Communism.

Public criticism of one general by another is unprecedented here. Brazilian military men have traditionally resolved their differences in private. In July, however, a close associate of Gen. Geisel's, said to be acting with the President's blessing, announced that Gen. Geisel's choice as his successor was Gen. Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, head of the national intelligence service and a moderate. Rightist forces then lined up behind Gen. Frola, who, although he never officially announced his candidacy, was considered Gen. Figueiredo's only serious rival.

U.S. Political Prisoner Released by Cubans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Cuba has released one of seven U.S. political prisoners being held there, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said yesterday. He said that the State Department had advised him of the release of Maria del Carmen y Ruiz. The State Department said that Mrs. Carmen y Ruiz plans to stay in Cuba for now. She was arrested in 1964, charged with espionage and sentenced to 30 years in prison.



Former Viet Cong officer inspecting site for construction of war memorial at Thung Lap. Containers on right are burial urns to hold remains of those that can be found.

The Tunnels of Viet Cong Revisited

(Continued from Page 1) Saigon and the surrounding provincial capitals. The tunnels were marked in black lines on a 13-by-12-foot map hanging from a briefing room wall, and my first reaction was that it looked like a map of the New

York subway system, with dots not for stations but for fighting positions and secret entrances and exits.

The slippery, humid corridors, about two feet wide and two feet high, blocked with wooden trapdoors at underground intersec-

tions, traced the history of the entire Vietnam war, starting from the days when Communist agents hid from the French police. But it was during the U.S. phase of the war, Capt. Linh said, that the system was truly tested.

"As more and more American soldiers arrived to occupy the surface above, the more we extended our system below," said a senior officer at the briefing, Lt. Col. Duong Long Sang. "At the end we had a three-tier tunnel system and everything was underground—the toilets, the hospitals, all our soldiers, many civilians and even water buffalo."

The colonel continued: "We literally dug for 30 years, usually in the dark, squinting down. We carried out about a meter every eight hours, and women distributed the earth on the surface, hiding it under false leaves."

The tunnels crept under some U.S. positions. "Several times we knew that American field commanders would sit like this on their metal chairs directly above us," said Capt. Linh with a grin.

The Vietnamese took our group for a visit, and as noisy swarms of mosquitoes buzzed around our heads we pushed ourselves through the narrow corridors, obviously built by and for slender Vietnamese. "We always moved in the dark, saving our candles and torches for emergencies," said Capt. Linh. "Our amputees lay in the dark, sometimes for months."

But eventually the Americans figured out ways to attack the system.

First they used hunting dogs "and we battled them underground with rifle bullets, mines and knives," Capt. Linh said. Then somebody had the idea to use American toilet soap and the Vietnamese started smelling the same as the GIs. "That stopped the dogs," Capt. Linh said.

Next came the "tunnel rats"—small, tough Americans, like us, the captain said. "They crawled into the tunnels with explosives and gas to blast us out. We installed more escape routes more often, but sometimes we were cornered and we tried to kill them with bayonets so as not to give our positions away."

"Many Americans died in the tunnels. They wasted much time pulling their dead back. That gave us time to regroup. The more we killed, the fewer problems we had," said Capt. Linh. The Americans tried flooding the tunnels "and we lost many men until we constructed upper escape levels," Col. Sang said.

Scorched-Earth Bombing Finally, Capt. Linh said, came the "scorched earth" policy that from 1968 on saw regular B-52 bombing of the tunnel complexes. Only direct hits killed, Capt. Linh claimed, but he described the awesome experience of a near miss. "Fire would be everywhere, the body would be thrown back and forth in the tunnel, shirt and pants would be ripped apart by the suction of the air blast."

Col. Sang stated: "The Americans used to say that as long as there were soldiers of the Liberation Front in the Cu Chi tunnels, Saigon would be in danger. They were right."

"We planned the 1969 Tet attack against the U.S. Embassy in Saigon from here. And it was also from here that details for the final, successful liberation of Saigon on April 30, 1975, were drawn up."

The greatest pleasure in those days was to stick one's head out to the surface and just breathe air," said Capt. Linh as we climbed into our vehicles for the ride back to Saigon. I watched him take a gulp of the heavy, humid and undisturbed air that hangs over peaceful Cu Chi today.

Lebanese Army Sets Move South

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Lebanese Army's overall commander for the south today took up his post at the southern port city of Sidon as a prelude to the movement of troops into the tense region near the Israeli border.

The move was seen as an important preliminary step in the dispatch of Lebanese regulars to patrol the frontier area.

Since Sept. 26, a U.S.-mediated cease-fire has been in effect between Israeli-supported Christian rightists and Palestinian-leftist forces.

To Mideast Problems

PLO Looks to U.S.-Soviet Solution

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (NYT)—The military chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization declared yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union must find "an integrated solution" to the Middle East problem and enforce it on both sides, or the present explosive situation would last for decades.

"We cannot solve the problem by peaceful means nor by military means," Yehdi, Mohsen, who heads the PLO's military department, acknowledged in an interview here. He expressed the growing Arab feeling that a stalemate has been reached on the Arab-Israeli problem and that the only hope for peace would be a solution imposed by the two superpowers.

Mr. Mohsen, one of the most influential men in the PLO, dismissed the new U.S.-Israeli procedural plan for reconvening the Geneva conference as "expressing the Israeli view and not a neutral attitude."

The Israeli government Tuesday unanimously endorsed the working paper that was drafted last week in New York by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Now Washington is waiting for the reactions of the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian governments.

Too Much Flexibility

Syria will not accept the proposals, said Mr. Mohsen, who also heads the Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrilla group as-Sa'ina, and who just returned from Damascus. He said that Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam had reassured him that the PLO must be represented at Geneva and had criticized some minor PLO representatives for having shown "too much flexibility."

The Palestinian leader expressed the opinion that Egypt might accept the working paper and that Jordan would like to accept it, but probably would give an ambiguous response. "But Jordan and even Egypt could not go to Geneva without Syria, and even if they did go, they would do nothing," Mr. Mohsen asserted. He noted that Syria had not attended the first Geneva conference in 1973 which, he added, lasted only a few days and accomplished nothing.

Mr. Mohsen emphasized that he was not optimistic about the possibility of reconvening Geneva in the next four to six months "because nothing has changed in the balance of forces."

In Form

On the political plane, he said there was a development in the U.S. position "in form but not in substance."

"Kissinger used to talk about Palestinian interests and Carter talks about Palestinian rights," he said. "But both administrations do not recognize full Palestinian sovereignty."

The recent U.S.-Soviet communiqué was "a step forward," Mr. Mohsen conceded, in that the United States recognized the Soviet presence in the Middle East and the existence of the Palestinians not only as refugees but as "an essential side in the confrontation."

"But the U.S.-Soviet communiqué did not give a new plan for a solution, or set a time to reconvene Geneva, or solve other procedural problems such as the representation of the Palestinians, the way the conference will work or the essential items on the agenda," Mr. Mohsen said.

Independent State

He emphasized that a political solution would require a new United Nations Security Council resolution, one that went beyond the U.S.-Soviet statement, and included the definition of Palestine.

Call for Support

Mr. Carter urged the Senate to reverse its position and expressed the belief that "we will come out of this legislative session with a reasonable policy established for our country." He said that he would devote most of his time during the next few weeks trying to ensure that an adequate energy package is passed. He called on the American people "to join with me to encourage Congress to act accordingly."

The President warned that he would not accept what he considered an inadequate energy program, adding that there were options open, including a stiff import tax on oil and gasoline rationing, that would be "seriously considered" in the absence of acceptable energy legislation.

Mr. Carter also made a veiled threat to force the oil companies to sell other energy holdings. The President said that he was "not trying to threaten anyone or use a club," but he voiced concern that the oil companies owned large shares of the U.S. coal and uranium resources. He said that he had not yet decided whether divestiture was needed.

than rights to self-determination and an independent state.

The Palestinian military chief showed no enthusiasm for a military alternative to peace talks.

"It would be very difficult or impossible for either side to crush the other and create new objectives for real peace," Mr. Mohsen said. "Israel cannot do that although it is superior in armed forces and technological development."

"The Arabs cannot crush Israel

since the United States considers it is the American responsibility to protect Israel and the Soviet Union does not believe Israel should be crushed and does not supply the Arabs with the necessary means," he said.

"Either the two superpowers can agree to cooperate to put together an integrated solution in detail and enforce it on both sides, or the present situation will last for several decades," Mr. Mohsen said.

Dayan Divulges the Contents Of Working Paper on Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

Dayan had decided to make the contents of the paper public because he was angered at the distortions in the leaked reports here. In addition, the essential contents of the paper had already found their way into print in the last several days.

Privately, officials said that the move also was precipitated by a series of leaks about the working paper's contents in the United States. He added that there was discontent about a leaked story in the English-language Jerusalem Post this morning by the newspaper's Washington correspondent, Wolf Blitzer.

Our Changes

Mr. Blitzer reported that U.S. officials were fearful that if the Arab states rejected the working paper, it would be because of four significant changes that were made in the original draft before Mr. Dayan gave it his approval.

The changes, the newspaper said, were made during a six-hour meeting among Mr. Dayan, Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance in New York.

The changes were, according to the newspaper:

- Deletion of a clause calling for low-level participation of members of the Palestine Liberation Organization at Geneva. Israel adamantly opposes dealing with the PLO.

- Deletion of any mention that the question of a Palestinian entity should be on the conference agenda.

- Deletion of a mention that an opening plenary session at

2d Top Officer In Filipino Army Slain by Rebels

MANILA, Oct. 13 (AP)—Moslems killed a commander of a Philippine Army unit and four soldiers today when the armed forces attacked a rebel group in retaliation for Monday's slaying of an army general and 34 other officers and men, military sources said.

The sources said that the rebels had "heavy casualties" during the pursuit of the 300-man band headed by Usman Sal. The government blamed Sal for the slaying of Brig. Gen. Teodoro Bautista and his men while on a peace mission in Jolo, 600 miles south of Manila.

The exact number of casualties inflicted on the rebels was not reported.

The military sources identified the army officer slain today as Lt. Col. Benjamin Fe, a battalion commander.

Meanwhile, rebel sources complained that the army had arrested 50 Moslem civilians after the slaying of Gen. Bautista, five colonels, two majors, a captain and 26 others. An army officer said the civilians were turned over to the military mayor in Jolo for questioning and were subsequently released.

Carter Fights for Energy Bill, Warns of Rip-Off by Big Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

miltee has killed the wellhead tax as well as almost every other proposal that would raise taxes to conserve oil, and the full Senate, after breaking a two-week filibuster, voted to deregulate natural gas.

Call for Support

Mr. Carter urged the Senate to reverse its position and expressed the belief that "we will come out of this legislative session with a reasonable policy established for our country." He said that he would devote most of his time during the next few weeks trying to ensure that an adequate energy package is passed. He called on the American people "to join with me to encourage Congress to act accordingly."

The President warned that he would not accept what he considered an inadequate energy program, adding that there were options open, including a stiff import tax on oil and gasoline rationing, that would be "seriously considered" in the absence of acceptable energy legislation.

Mr. Carter also made a veiled threat to force the oil companies to sell other energy holdings. The President said that he was "not trying to threaten anyone or use a club," but he voiced concern that the oil companies owned large shares of the U.S. coal and uranium resources. He said that he had not yet decided whether divestiture was needed.

Mr. Dayan reiterated comments he had made earlier, saying that Israel had not asked its opinion to dealing with the PLO its opposition to the creation of a Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan.

Paper Sent to Arabs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT)—The United States yesterday sent Arab capitals for consideration the "working paper" convening a Geneva conference on the Middle East. The paper was formally approved by Israeli Cabinet Tuesday.

President Carter and administration officials welcomed the Israeli decision as a step toward the conference. But they cautioned that the Arabs must not accept every aspect of 200-word document that was formally negotiated by Mr. Geisel and Mr. Dayan.

U.K. Tories Vow Defense Increase If They Win Vote

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Britain's Conservative party today pledged that, if turned to power, it would increase defense spending.

The promise came from the end of a debate on foreign affairs and defense at the party's annual conference here, which ran a theme of how to the Soviet role in the world. Mr. Davies used such phrases as "adversaries the Soviet Union" and "the Russian threat" and called for a "flexible dialogue between East and West."

Earlier, the conference had party President Lord Carrington accuse the Soviet Union of "being in troubled waters" in sub-Saharan Africa and seeking to "disrupt and chaos" there, arming nationalist guerrillas.

Gives Rhodesia Policy Lord Carrington presented Tory policy on Rhodesia, which did not differ in any aspect from that of the Labour government.

Brussels-Hanoi Pact

HONG KONG, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Belgian Minister for Cooperation and Development, Louis Oters left Hanoi yesterday signing agreements on economic cooperation and meeting Vietnamese Premier Pham Dong, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

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Affirmative Action at Stake

U.S. Awaits 'Reverse Bias' Ruling

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The dispute over whether preferential treatment for minorities reduces educational opportunities for whites without violating the Constitution was argued today before the Supreme Court.

The justices fired questions after the attorneys who argued for and against special admissions programs favoring blacks had finished their presentations.

Generally, the justices appeared to be critical of the position taken by Reynolds Colvin, who represented Allan Bakke, a 37-year-old California engineer, who refused admission to a state medical college in 1973 and 1974 because his rejection on racial grounds was unconstitutional.

Not questioning frequently, the justices seemed to be in a state of mind to decide the case in favor of the state.

No Decision Possible. Several justices hinted during the two-hour session that they might favor sending the case to the California courts for further examination, rather than deciding whether the constitutional guarantee of equal treatment for all citizens prohibits reverse discrimination against whites.

Representing the California Board of Regents was Archibald J. the former Watergate special prosecutor. He argued that only favoring minorities in admission to professional schools is the only way to help make for past social and educational discrimination.

The value to the college, the medical profession and the society of educating more black, hispanic and American Indian students, Mr. Colvin said, "more than offsets" the legal problems raised by using race as a basis for admitting some students.

Mr. Colvin maintained that Mr.



Allan Bakke

Bakke had been the victim of a quota, unconstitutional because it was based on race, under which 15 of the 100 vacancies in each class at the University of California Medical College at Davis were filled with minority applicants, allegedly with lower overall ratings than those of some majority applicants who were rejected.

"Here we have a quota where

the number is first chosen and then the number is filled regardless of the standard," he said. Although the college maintains that all minority students admitted were fully qualified, Mr. Colvin said, "we certainly do dispute" that contention.

At stake are not only admissions programs at many colleges and graduate schools but other affirmative action plans that currently require the hiring and promotion of blacks and women by private employers to compensate for past discrimination.

Normally, Supreme Court arguments attract little public attention, but yesterday morning spectators were lined up hours before the case was heard.

Inside, an unusually large number of blacks and young people were included in the capacity audience, together with about 90 reporters. Across the street from the courthouse, a small group demonstrated for a ruling against Mr. Bakke.

No Firm Timetable. If the justices follow their normal procedure, they will decide the Bakke case at their closed conference tomorrow. But the decision will not be announced until the majority opinion and any minority views have been drafted, circulated among the justices, revised and printed.

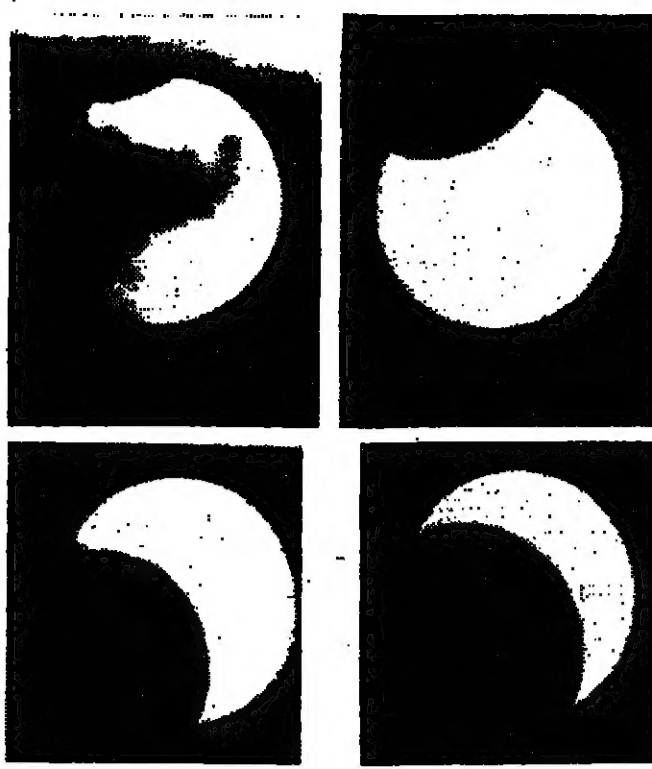
For highly controversial cases, that often takes three or four months. If the justices send the case back to a lower court, however, or base their decision on a limited issue, a ruling could be handed down sooner.

Also participating in the argument was Solicitor-General Wade McCree Jr., representing the government in general support of the California Board of Regents and the minority admissions plan.

Mr. McCree, a black graduate of Harvard Law School, urged the justices to find constitutional a program designed to help "people who have been held back to break through up to the starting line."

Pressed by Associate Justice Byron White, Mr. Colvin made what some lawyers regarded as a damaging admission when he conceded that California officials had "compelling interests" to admit some students on the basis of race, to balance the student body and train more black physicians.

In past cases, when the high court has found a "compelling state interest," the justices have permitted special treatment of an identifiable group of citizens that otherwise might offend the Constitution's equal protection guarantee.



Associated Press

Different phases of eclipse as seen from Honolulu.

Moon Briefly Upstages Sun

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (UPI).—From Colombia to the coast of Mexico, hundreds of thousands of persons yesterday saw the moon crown the sun with a halo of color and light in a spectacular total eclipse.

"It was a magnificent spectacle," said Joseph Chamberlain, director of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, who viewed it aboard one of two Star Line ships that carried a total of 1,700 passengers to see the eclipse, which lasted 2 minutes, 28 seconds.

"All 900 people aboard our ship screamed, applauded and cheered. It was just beautiful," he said.

A total eclipse occurred in a long narrow area that started at a point several hundred miles off the coast of southern Asia in the north Pacific, followed a southeastward course past the Hawaiian Islands and extended 700 miles into Colombia. A partial eclipse of varying degrees occurred throughout the United States, Mexico and Central America, in much of Canada and in northern areas of South America.

In Colombia, the only country from which a full eclipse could be seen, hundreds of thousands of persons packed picnic dinners and headed from Bogotá to the northern countryside to see the moon cover the sun.

Minutes before the eclipse, a huge cloud moved in front of the sun, and the sky turned dark. Bright colors shone through the clouds, according to witnesses. Then the sun reappeared and a perfect view of the eclipse followed.

2 Koreas Dispute Wayward Flight

SEOUL, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—

Two South Korean Army fliers landed their plane in North Korea yesterday where it was claimed they had defected, although South Korea said they had strayed because of a navigational error.

South Korea's Defense Ministry said here that an unarmed army courier plane strayed across the Demilitarized Zone dividing

the two Koreas when flying over the Kimp'o area, west of Seoul.

A spokesman said that the South at once informed North Korea that a navigational error was to blame. It asked for the return of the plane and its two crew members. But the Pyongyang radio said the men had defected and North Korea's central news agency said they had succeeded in "putting an end to their cursed service in the South Korean puppet army."

Report Says Minority Plans Used Widely at U.S. Schools

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Colleges and professional schools are vigorously engaged in affirmative-action admissions programs, and any restrictions on using race as a criterion for acceptance could substantially reduce the participation of minority students in higher education, according to two officials of the Educational Testing Service.

These were the basic conclusions of a study conducted by Warren Willingham and Elmer Breland of the service for the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education.

The two research psychologists found that, by and large, graduate and professional schools were enrolling minority students in roughly the same proportion as these students were represented in college graduating classes. But minority students in college and in graduate and professional schools had "substantially lower" grade-point averages and test scores than whites, the report said.

Strong Evidence. "To us, this is evidence of strong affirmative-action programs on the part of the selective colleges and universities as well as medical and law schools," said Mr. Willingham. "It also suggests that if you do not permit schools to take race into account—if you insist that they look only at grades and test scores—then the effect will inevitably be to reduce the number of minority students in admission."

The role of race in admission to colleges and universities has become a major issue in higher education in the wake of a suit brought by Allan Bakke against the University of California Medical College at Davis.

Mr. Bakke, 37, alleged that he was a victim of "reverse discrimination" because minority candidates of lesser ability were accepted through a special admissions program.

Relevant Factor. The report concluded that race was a relevant factor—among many others—in determining who should be admitted to colleges and professional schools. It found considerable evidence of a commitment to affirmative action in the admissions policies of U.S. colleges and universities.

At the college level, for example, according to data from the American Council on Education, the percentage of nonwhites in entering classes increased from 10.1 per cent in 1967 to 13.8 per cent last year. It was noted that the figure was "still somewhat lower than the percentage of minorities in the 18-year-old population."

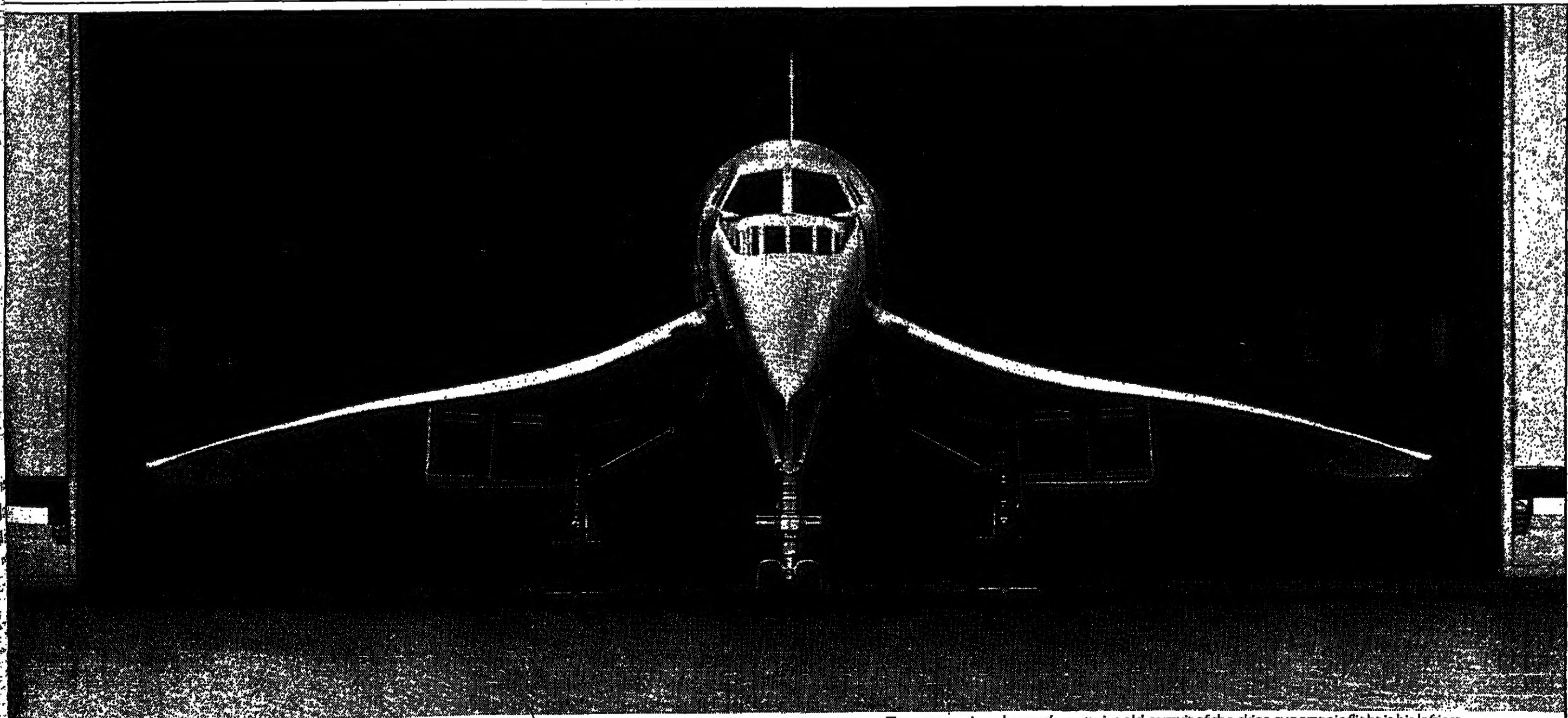
2 Balloonist Rescued

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 13 (AP).—Two Americans who gave up an attempt to cross the Atlantic by balloon were rescued yesterday by a Canadian Coast Guard ship.

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Resentment of Members Cited

House Shelves Reform Move Despite O'Neill Cleanup Plea

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The House voted yesterday to shelve proposed internal reforms despite a declaration by Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. that "the House wants this place cleaned up."

Falling victim to what Rep. Neill, D-Mass., termed a "wave of resentment" from members, as other factors, the omnibus package was removed from consideration and consigned to indefinite oblivion on a procedural vote of 226 to 180.

The House voted to reject a proposed rule that would have allowed amendments to the bill to be made only after the package had been passed.

After the vote, Rep. O'Neill withdrew the bill from consideration and said it was dead for the year. His top aide said he did not know if attempts would be made later to revive all or part of the package.

New Administrator

Major controversy centered on proposal to centralize management of House operations by creating a powerful administrator who would be answerable only to the speaker and could be dismissed only by him.

Other hotly debated proposals called for a special panel to study committee jurisdictions and sizes, panel to mediate staff grievances against congressmen, and affirmative action hiring program.

Italy Bandits Get Jewels

MILAN, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Two men posing as customs officers used a jeweler's warehouse yesterday and stole about 1 billion lire (\$1.13 million) worth of watches and jewels, police said.



Speaker Thomas O'Neill

led the Republican opposition, said Republicans merely objected to a "pay rule" that excluded consideration of many amendments, including one that would require independent audits of congressmen's payrolls and expenses.

In an impassioned speech, Rep. O'Neill said that the House should not miss a "golden opportunity" to bring under control a chaotic, fragmented administrative system that the O'Neill commission found wastes hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

"There are 11,000 employees on the Hill, and I don't know who is around here or not," Rep. O'Neill said. "There are clerks that I don't even know where their offices are, and I have to sign [paychecks] for them."

© Los Angeles Times.

Convict, Steed Recovered

OBERSDORF, Switzerland, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—A convict who galloped to freedom on a horse he seized outside his prison last Sunday has been captured and the horse recovered unharmed at the home of a friend of the convict, about 25 kilometers from the prison, police said today.

Sharp Split

Republicans voted unanimously against the proposed measure while the Democrats were sharply split.

Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., who

Carter Concession Breaks Foreign Aid Bill Deadlock

By Susanna McBe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Spurred by a last-minute concession from President Carter, House and Senate conferees yesterday broke the impasse that has blocked passage of the \$6.8-billion foreign-aid bill for more than two weeks.

The argument centered on a House amendment that would have prevented U.S. contributions to international banks from going to seven countries that are said to be gross violators of human rights.

Mr. Carter strongly opposed the measure, the Senate deleted it, and World Bank president Robert McNamara said that his organization could not accept U.S. funds under such restrictions.

Mr. Carter paved the way for yesterday's compromise, in which House conferees agreed to withdraw the restrictions, by sending a letter to Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. Rep. Long said that, in his memory, no President has written an official letter to a House member.

In his letter to Rep. Long, Mr. Carter promised to instruct U.S. representatives to international lending institutions "to oppose and vote against, through FY (Fiscal Year) 1978, any loans to the seven countries mentioned in the House amendment."

Amin Again Threatens Kenya With Attack

NAIROBI, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Ugandan President Idi Amin has threatened military action against neighboring Kenya unless it stops "malicious propaganda" against his regime.

Saying it was a "final warning," President Amin said he would support countries antagonistic to Kenya and had considered training and arming subversives to fight President Jomo Kenyatta's government.

2 Bombings by ETA

PAMPLONA, Spain, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—The Basque separatist organization ETA was responsible for two explosions that wrecked a garage of the paramilitary Civil Guards and a passport office here yesterday, a telephone caller told a local newspaper.



Smiling French President Giscard d'Estaing greets Yugoslav President Tito in Paris.

Tito Briefs Giscard on Talks in Russia and China

PARIS, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Yugoslav President Tito informed French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today of the recent talks on world issues he had with leaders of the Soviet Union and China.

Efforts to eliminate interna-

tional tensions and strengthen détente highlighted the second day of President Tito's talks with the French President.

Officials said that in parallel talks experts of the two countries discussed the multimillion-dollar industrial contracts France hopes to sign with Yugoslavia. France

is Yugoslavia's third commercial partner after Italy and West Germany.

French officials said that Paris would also be willing to sell weapons to Yugoslavia, which appears to be seeking Western weapons to modernize its armed forces.

U.S. Decides on Modest Rise In Arms Sales to Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The United States has decided on "a modest expansion" of arms sales and military cooperation with Yugoslavia, U.S. officials said today.

Speaking after talks between Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Yugoslav Defense Minister Nikola Ljubicic, the officials said that the United States will increase government sales of defensive weapons to the independent Communist nation.

The officials called the talks "very successful."

"We discussed the expansion of Yugoslav-U.S. relations in general and a modest expansion of military relations," a senior official said. The officials refused to name the specific weapons which the United States has agreed to supply to Yugoslavia.

The government of President

Tito has long requested advanced U.S. anti-tank missiles, including the sophisticated TOW missile and its guidance system.

Military cooperation between the two countries will probably include visits by officers, increased naval calls and U.S. training for Yugoslav units. "But we would not be sending military advisers to Yugoslavia," the officials said.

Diplomats said that the U.S. decision for closer military cooperation reflected the Carter administration's concern for the strategic future of Yugoslavia after the death of Marshal Tito, who is 85.

U.S. government arms sales to Yugoslavia totaled only \$276,000 this fiscal year, mainly ammunition and spare parts for U.S. weapons supplied in the 1950s.

But the budget for fiscal year 1978, which began Oct. 1, includes \$125 million in sales to Yugoslavia.

Private Talks

Mr. Brown and Gen. Ljubicic held private talks today followed by a formal presentation of Yugoslavia's concept of "people's defense" deterring any potential invader with a militia of up to a million men in addition to the regular army.

Later today, Mr. Brown met Vice-President Stevan Doronjski, who is acting for Marshal Tito—currently on an official visit to France. Gen. Ljubicic accompanied Mr. Brown during his talks with Mr. Doronjski.

Mr. Brown winds up his visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

\$1 Million Gone From Vault of Chicago Bank

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP).—The first National Bank of Chicago said today that \$1 million is missing from its vault.

A spokesman said that the money probably was stolen, but there was a possibility that the cash was simply misplaced or that an accounting error was made.

He said the disappearance occurred between the close of business Friday and Tuesday evening, after the three-day Columbus Day holiday. The bank is the nation's ninth largest. The spokesman said the vault was opened during the weekend "to handle processing of cash inflows."

U.S. Approves Start Of F-16 Production

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The U.S. Defense Department today approved a start on full production of the advanced F-16 one of the main plane of the U.S. Air Force in the 1980s.

The F-16 is the biggest U.S. military jet program, that aims at producing 1,388 aircraft for the U.S. Air Force at an estimated cost of more than \$13.8 billion.

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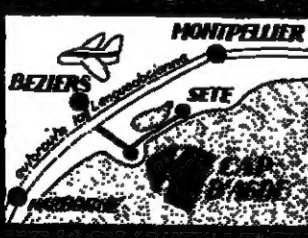


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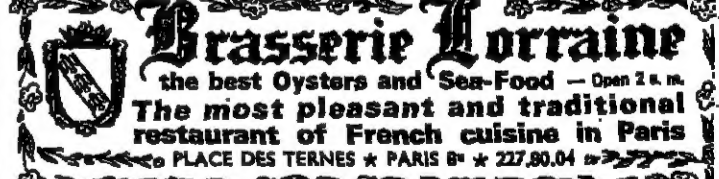
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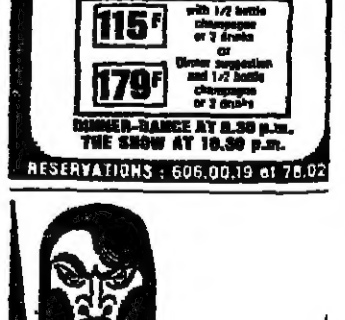
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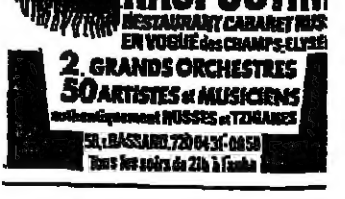
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Denounces Columbus as Racist and 'Also-Ran'

By Jay Mathews

Yen-Chung-ping, who in effect blames the explorer for "the extermination, enslavement and entombment in mines of the aboriginal populations, the beginning of the conquest and looting of the East Indies (and) the turning of Africa into a warren for the commercial hunting of Negroes."

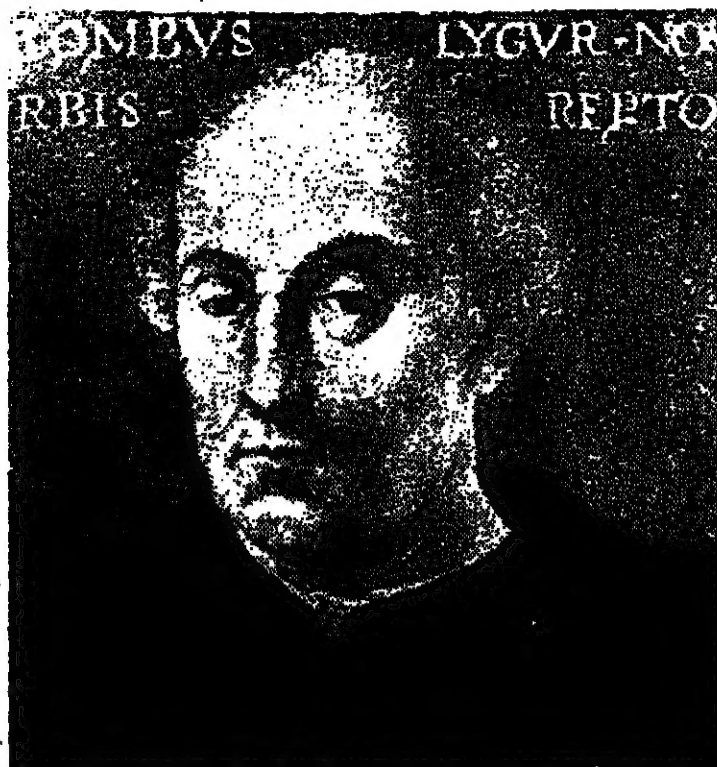
The article was translated from the Chinese by the U.S. government's translation service here and was distributed to subscribers in time for yesterday's 485th anniversary of what the Chinese call "the so-called discovery" of America.

In the treatise, the Chinese betray their inability to resist the temptation to twist Western legends to suit their Marxist ideology. They smear at the reported desire of Spain's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to have Columbus forge an alliance with China's Great Khan against the Muslims occupying southern Spain.

"They did not know the Great Khan who ruled China had been overthrown by Chu Yuan-chang more than 100 years before (Columbus sailed)," the article said, invoking the name of the Chinese commander who established the Ming Dynasty and is still considered a hero by Chinese.

"The biggest desire of Columbus was to invade China. In his first voyage to America the (native) already told him that Cuba was an island, but he persisted in the belief that Cuba was not an island but part of the Indian continent—i.e., China," the article said.

"Columbus was a money seeker



Christopher Columbus, portrait by D. Giorgione.

who believed gold 'could send one's soul to heaven.' He sailed westward to America and so was called the first man to 'discover' America. But as a matter of fact northern Europeans had been in America as early as the 10th century. Some people even say that the Chinese had been to America more than 1,000 years ago," it said.

The writer makes no attempt

to support that claim, other than to suggest that the people Columbus found in America had many Chinese virtues—hospitality, simple moral customs, respect for elders and no promiscuity.

"The heaps of bones of American Indians will forever point an accusing finger at heinous crimes of colonialism," the article says.

Suarez, Opposition Leaders Set Up 7 Panels

MADRID, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Premier Adolfo Suarez and opposition leaders today agreed to set up seven joint committees to seek emergency solutions for different aspects of the crisis-stricken economy.

The 3-1/2-hour meeting at the Premier's Montecarlo Palace residence was a continuation of weekend crisis talks in which Mr. Suarez and the leaders of the main opposition parties agreed on the broad outlines of an austerity program.

One of the last weekend's basic decisions was to keep price and wage increases to no more than

22 per cent until the end of next year.

The current annual inflation rate is 30 per cent, unemployment is at 10 per cent and the foreign debt expected to reach \$14 billion by the end of the year.

Opposition leaders who met with Mr. Suarez and his top aides included Socialist Felipe Gonzalez, Communist Santiago Carrillo and rightist leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne. The seven committees will deal with such matters as monetary policy, the budget, salaries and prices, tax reform, social security, energy and agriculture.

The meeting also decided to create a political committee which will deal with such matters as a new anti-terrorist law. In a new incident of political violence, gunmen today shot and wounded a leftist politician in a Madrid street. In the Basque region, a bomb destroyed a small factory specialized in the manufacture of anti-riot equipment for police.

The office of Madrid Gov.

Italy's Tourist Allowance

ROME, Oct. 13 (AP)—Italian tourists will be allowed to spend a total of 750,000 lire (\$975) for trips abroad, a 50-per-cent rise from the previous fixed annual quota of 500,000 lire, the Treasury ministry announced.

Juan Jose Reson said that Emilio Garcia Prieto, 36, an editor of the newspaper *En Lucha*, organ of the leftist Workers Revolutionary Organization, was shot at from a moving truck. One of the bullets grazed his scalp, but did not injure him seriously.

In Marquina, near Bilbao, a bomb destroyed the factory of the Trus company, which manufactures rubber bullets and other anti-riot equipment. Police said that the early morning blast did not injure anyone.

Early yesterday, separatists bombed three television and telephone relay towers in the Basque region. They also set off explosives in two police stations in Pamplona. No casualties were reported.

2 Britons Reportedly Held in Madagascar

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Madagascar off the southeast coast of Africa is holding two Britons for reasons of "internal and external security," the British Foreign Office revealed yesterday.

It said that Steve Kingsley, 38, and Christopher Williams, 38, both salvage experts, have been held since Sept. 17 in prison at the port of Diego Suarez. They had gone there in connection with the salvage of a ship carrying a 9,000-ton cargo of chrome.

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Ceremonies End 60th Pilgrimage Season to Fatima

FATIMA, Portugal, Oct. 13 (AP)—More than 100,000 pilgrims, carrying lighted candles and waving farewell to a statue of the Virgin Mary today heard West German Cardinal Ruffini defend Christianity as man's salvation in a world of atheism, terrorism and moral decline.

"A Christian is not afraid of thinking with his own head, he knows how to speak when it is time and how to act when necessary," said Cardinal Ruffini, who is archbishop of Cologne. He presided over a night and a day of prayer and procession that concluded the 60th anniversary pilgrimage season at this Roman Catholic shrine.

About 1 million persons, many praying for physical cures or giving thanks for recovered good health, visited this village in central Portugal this year.

Thousands came from throughout the world during the five-month period celebrating the reported appearance of the Virgin Mary to three peasant children in 1917.

Soviet Dissident Gets 1-Year Prison Term

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Felix Serbroy, 47, a dissident who belongs to a small group monitoring the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, was sentenced yesterday to a year in a strict regime labor camp.

Mr. Serbroy received the maximum sentence after he was found guilty by a Moscow court of using a work pass which failed to record that he had been jailed in 1958 for injuring another man during a fight. Dissident sources said that Mr. Serbroy told the court that the trial was "fresh confirmation of the old practice of accusing dissidents of criminal offenses."

U.S. Buries Leader

Oct. 13 (UPI)—A procession in Sana'a, Yemen's assassinated late, Ia, Col. Ibrahim

Mayers at Al Arda mosque—al-Hamadi's successor, Ahmed al-Ghashmi—national funeral procession's cemetery, where the funeral was held. Southern President Salim Rubayy members of the diplomatic corps at Sana'a continued to surround the casket of Col. al-Ghashmi. His assassination was announced Tuesday at no other details have emerged about the killing. Ghashmi has set up a commission to investigate assassination, the radio in said.

Police Clash

DEMONSTRATORS
BANE, Swaziland, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Swazi police today fired and used baton charges to break up hundreds of black students demonstrating in support of striking teachers, police spokesman said.

The students marched through the main street while another group of demonstrators for the in Maseru, about 20 miles south.



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Full-Scope Nuclear Safeguards

In warning against the proliferation of nuclear technology at the United Nations last week, President Carter signed a small but pregnant phrase into his policy: "Full-scope comprehensive safeguards" are necessary, he said, and thus we have a mildly encouraging tale.

"Full-scope" safeguards is diplomatic shorthand for international inspection of all atomic facilities and materials in a nation that does not possess nuclear weapons. Such inspection is required by the Nonproliferation Treaty, under which the nuclear powers promised to help other nations in the peaceful uses of atomic energy in return for assurances that the aid would not be converted to military use. But the treaty has failed in two important respects. It has been ratified by 102 nations out of not by all the most important holdouts include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, South Africa, Spain and Turkey. Moreover, these nations and even some which adhere to the treaty have been able to escape full inspection. The United States, for one, has exported atomic fuel and equipment on the promise that they would not be used for "weapons." The U.S. conditions did not bar work on nuclear "explosives" or require international inspection of all nuclear activities—including indigenous programs and materials imported from other countries.

As the danger of proliferation dawned on the world, it was hoped at first that wider acceptance of the treaty and stricter performance on its terms would solve the problem. There appeared proposals that nations refusing the treaty be denied all help on atomic energy. But the U.S. nuclear industry and the former Atomic Energy Commission argued down such draconian measures, contending among other things that they would injure U.S. sales and technology while merely shifting the trade to other suppliers. The argument continued inside the Ford and Carter administrations even after Britain and the Soviet Union proposed last year that the so-called London nuclear suppliers'

group of 15 nations agree to require "full-scope" safeguards from all recipients. France and West Germany argued that this would force adherence to the Nonproliferation Treaty against some nations will; their real concern, like that of the nuclear industry and bureaucracy in the United States, was for profit and the hell-bent development of nuclear energy everywhere.

The Carter administration finally accepted the British-Soviet proposal, in part because Congress was moving in the same direction. New export-control legislation, already passed by the House and awaiting probable approval in the Senate, would require an end of U.S. shipments to countries that spurn "full-scope" safeguards. The French and West Germans still refuse to go along. But they were persuaded at last month's suppliers group meeting to discuss the problem again next year. They did agree to put some teeth into an agreement on sanctions for violators.

Other efforts are under way to strengthen the form of international control. So the President's personal endorsement of "full-scope" measures should give welcome impetus to a worldwide effort to set bounds on atomic technology. His remarks should tamp down the continuing debate in his own administration. They may also inspire other suppliers to require tighter safeguards without waiting for formal action by the 15-member London group.

India, which mounted the first major threat to the nonproliferation treaty with a nuclear explosion in 1974, may well turn out to be its savior. The new government in New Delhi, responding to Canadian and U.S. urging, has announced that it will not explode a second nuclear device. There is even hope now that it will accept "full-scope" safeguards, perhaps as soon as next month, when President Carter passes through. That would certainly help reverse a trend that, as Mr. Carter noted, threatens to spread nuclear weapons to a score of nations before the end of the century.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Latest Defeat for Energy Plan

The latest defeat in the Senate for President Carter's energy plan is generally alarming. The setbacks have knocked out one section after another in the bill that they have been working on these bills. But the key to the plan was the series of taxes on crude oil and industrial fuels. Until a few days ago it still seemed likely that the Senate Finance Committee would perform its usual ritual: first the prolonged war dance in which it mutilates the tax bill with infinite loopholes and preferences, then the conference with the House, in which most of the worst excesses are compromised out. But now it appears that the truth is simpler. Most of the senators don't like the President's strategy of using taxation to enforce conservation, and they won't support it.

The chairman of the Finance Committee, the redoubtable Sen. Russell Long, D-La., has evidently lost control of it altogether. He has fallen back on a scheme to report a skeleton bill containing nothing but tax breaks. He would leave the actual job of writing the tax legislation to the Senate-House conference. That prospect is enough to terrify anybody familiar with the confused and turbulent atmosphere of a conference on a major bill. Of course, the Long scheme may never develop. It would require the House to carry the responsibility for having levied the tax, while the senators reap the political benefits of having introduced the exceptions and dilutions. It is not a division of labor that greatly appeals to the House.

The revolt in the Finance Committee culminates a bad month in the Senate. It has accepted none of the main elements of the Carter energy plan, flatly rejecting some of them and gravely weakening the rest. It greatly widened the exceptions in the bill to convert industry to coal. Regarding automobiles, it did nothing but ban those cars so grossly inefficient that, under present law, very few would ever have been produced anyway. It voted to deregulate natural-gas prices, which Mr. Carter wants to keep under control. A few days ago it finally passed the electric-utility rate-reform bill in emas-

culated form, giving the new Energy Department the authority to do nothing more than to argue in state regulatory proceedings. Now the whole effort to pass the oil and industrial fuel taxes has collapsed, and this is a more serious defeat than all the others put together.

If the senators don't like the Carter energy plan, what do they suggest? They all know perfectly well that the United States cannot afford, financially or politically, to keep increasing its oil imports. They all understand that the present oil price system actually subsidizes imports—an anomaly that Energy Secretary James Schlesinger accurately termed "illicitious" the other day. The senators realize as well as anyone that the present degree of this country's dependence on foreign oil is dangerous. What do they prescribe other than taking two aspirin and hoping for the best? Their version of the energy plan so far consists mainly of giving you a tax credit for insulating your attic.

The Energy Department puts out a weekly oil bulletin, and the latest one notes that U.S. demand for oil is currently rising at a record rate for this time of year. Demand for oil is now running a fat 6 per cent higher than a year ago. Imports are 10 per cent higher than a year ago—and imports, incidentally, now make up 48 per cent of all oil consumed in this country.

The central structure of Mr. Carter's energy plan may already be beyond rescue. But if there is a chance to save it, that chance lies in the immediate and vigorous intervention that Mr. Carter is now demonstrating. He would be severely mistaken to assume that the House's bill, passed in early August, offers him a strong position from which to work in a House-Senate conference. Momentum accounts for a great deal in congressional politics, and since the August recess the momentum has been running strongly against the energy plan. Mr. Carter is right in reminding the Senate and the country of the reasons that the energy plan is the most urgent legislation of the year—and as the President said six months ago—essential.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 14, 1902

PARIS—The famous Boer generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey arrived here yesterday on a 45-hour visit before going to Berlin. According to the Temps, they have merely come to say "thank you" to the French people for their sympathy during the war. When they return to Paris, after their visit to Berlin, they will make an appeal for funds to relieve the distress in the Transvaal.

Fifty Years Ago

October 14, 1927

NEW YORK—"Candied near S.S. Berendrecht with broken oil-fed line. Both O.K.—Ruth Elder." After having trouble with their oil-fed line, Ruth Elder and her co-pilot, Capt. Haldeman, were forced to descend to an almost certain death as their plane was forced to plunge into the Atlantic, north of the Azores. But a Dutch freighter was there to pick them up and send the welcome news to a waiting and anxious world.



On Doubting French Communists

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS—No one really knows why the Communist party of France broke off negotiations with the Socialists and Left Radicals over the updating of the Union of the Left's Common Program.

Of course, we can, if we wish, accept the reasons the Communists have publicly offered for its move. But no one really believes they provide the true explanation. So the experts have come up with a variety of other reasons: It was Moscow that ordered the Communists to break off; or the Communists could not accept the primacy of the Socialists in the Union of the Left; or it insisted on its nationalization program to ensure that if the union won the 1978 legislative elections, the Communists would acquire a dominant position in the French economy by virtue of controlling the country's leading trade union confederation, the CGT and so forth.

Whatever the true explanation, all this second-guessing highlights the fact that no one takes the Communists' explanation at face value. And it is this mistrust which is at the heart of the problem of the party's relationships with its partners in the union and of its future prospects in the French political spectrum. At its 22d Congress, some years ago, French Communism seemed on the threshold of a turning point, signifying its transformation from a Bolshevik-Leninist "vanguard" party to a normal political party "just like the others."

Even opponents of the Communists were ready to welcome the change; for it meant that France could begin to envisage the end of the dangerous left-right polarization that has marked most of its postwar history and the absorption of hundreds of thousands of party members and millions of supporters into the mainstream of French political life.

And so the specific issue of why the Communists have broken with their partners in the Union of the Left is part of a more basic and fundamental problem: Can the French Communist party be trusted? More specifically, can a party which for most of its life followed orders from Moscow be trusted to act as an independent party? And can it be trusted to play by the democratic rules of the game? If it ever came to power via the ballot box, would it surrender that power as a matter of course if it were defeated in the future at the same ballot box?

The evidence pointing to an affirmative answer to those two questions is as follows: In recent years, Communist spokesmen have denounced Stalin's crimes, criticized Moscow's intervention in Czechoslovakia, and on various occasions condemned Soviet treatment of dissidents. In the specific field of foreign policy, the French Communist party firmly asserted its rights and intentions at the all-European Communist party congress held in Berlin in 1976—to formulate its own foreign policy, party tactics and strategy for itself. And whereas at the height of the Cold War in 1949, Communist leader Maurice Thorez indicated that if Soviet troops entered France in the event of an East-West conflict, the French people would welcome them as liberators, Georges Marchais recently told a French television audience that if, as he emphasized, by the most "absurd of hypotheses" Soviet troops attacked France, he would be at the front to defend French independence against the aggressor.

As for the role it intends to

play in domestic politics, the Communist party announced it was abandoning the concept and slogan of "dictatorship of the proletariat." It has also asserted it seeks to bring about socialism in France by nonviolent means, and it has promised to accept "alternance," i.e., to accept being voted out of office if it ever is voted in. Finally, the party has repeatedly proclaimed its support of political democracy and cultural pluralism, and the liberties that they presuppose.

Doubts Persist

Why, given this evidence of change in the Communist party, do doubts persist? For two reasons: First, a vital part of it consists of promises. And the only sure way of finding out whether the Communists really mean it when they promise to accept "alternance" if elected to office is to put them to the test. But who would dare run the risk? For if they then decided to renege on their promise, it would, alas, be too late to do anything about it—given the fact that no Communist regime anywhere has ever permitted a genuine opposition to exist, let alone contest for office through the democratic process. Second, there is significant and terrifying evidence that must be taken into account in assessing the genuineness of Communist change.

To begin with, the French Communists continue to insist that the Soviet Union—despite Stalinist abuses in the past—provides an authentic model of socialism. If this means anything, it means that a one-party totalitarian dictatorship, or some facsimile, provides a model against which the French party would imitate if it came to power. Moreover, however independent of the Soviet Union the French Communist party proclaims itself to be except for its gingerly expressed criticism of Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia, the party almost invariably supports Soviet foreign policy; and in effect lends its support to the spread of this power and influence of this "authentic model of socialism" throughout the world.

In the conduct of its own internal affairs, meanwhile, the French Communist party continues to act as a monolith, proclaiming its allegiance to democratic centralism, which in practice is all centralism and no democracy. And this naturally raises the question as to why, if the party intends to observe the democratic rules of the game in French inter-party politics, it conducts its own affairs in the best of Bolshevik traditions.

And finally, and in some ways most revealing of all, consider the party's behavior in the controversy over the Common Program. In defending its point of view, the French Communists assumed the old, familiar posture of ideological rectitude, arrogating to itself a monopoly over the forces of good and consigning its opponents to the camp of the bour-

geois devil. It is a posture which suggests that if the Communists ever did achieve power on their own, they would make short shrift of all their opponents.

So we return to the question from which we started: Can you trust them? As we read the evidence pro and con, it would be foolhardy to do so. The leopard has unquestionably changed some of its spots. But it still resembles a leopard more than anything else.

Mr. Jacobs, the former editor in chief of the Foreign Policy Association, resides in Paris. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Anticipating the Kremlin Hav

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—If President Carter is facing opposition from hawks to the new SALT terms he has negotiated with the Kremlin, is Leonid Brezhnev likely to face similar opposition from his own hawks? It would be a useful exercise to put ourselves in the position of the men in the Kremlin to see what some of the Soviet objections to the new SALT terms may be.

The three-tier agreement is to be made up of a treaty limiting the numbers of certain strategic weapons for a period of eight years, a protocol imposing certain limits on other weapons for three years, and a statement of principles looking toward major arms reductions in the future. The eight-year treaty is straightforward enough, in that it deals with numbers of weapons which are to be allowed to each side. Numbers can be counted. The statement of principles could also be comparatively easy to agree upon. It is the three-year protocol which would pose the greatest problem for the Russians.

Critics of the agreement in the United States may complain that the protocol limits the range of the air-launched Cruise missile to 3,500 kilometers or about 1,500 miles. This range has been acceptable to the Russians for some time, and it may therefore appear to be a concession to them. But critics of the agreement in the Soviet Union may complain that as soon as the three-year period is over, the United States could double the range. Indeed, this is precisely what the Pentagon is demanding for the 1980s. And anything that gives the Pentagon what it asks would hardly be viewed as a major victory for the Soviet Union by the Kremlin hawks.

The three-year protocol would also limit the testing and development of the ground-launched and sea-launched Cruise missiles to a range of about 600 kilometers, or 373 miles, which again has been acceptable to the Russians for some time. But the testing and development of the Cruise missile cannot be easily verified by the other side.

In the earlier U.S. debates, the hawks who urged against including the Cruise missile in a SALT agreement maintained that the Russians could cheat and get away with it. This is the argument that the Soviet hawks could now use. Thus, ballistic missiles must be tested repeatedly before those who expect to use them can be sure of their range, and such tests can be observed by the other side's satellites and other detection devices. But a Cruise missile, it was argued, can be tested in a wind tunnel.

Moreover, a Cruise missile ostensibly designed for a shorter range can be "stretched" without making any alteration in its external design. By reducing the size of its warhead while increasing the amount of fuel it carries, the range of a Cruise missile could be greatly extended—or so it was argued in the United States by those who maintained that a ban or moratorium on testing would be worthless. But now the shoe is on the other foot, and the same argument could be used by those in the Soviet Union who believe that the new SALT terms concede too much to the United States.

U.S. hawks have always argued that the United States has a superior technology and that the Russians have greater numbers. Therefore, they have maintained, the United States should seek to limit the numbers of weapons on both sides, while concentrating on improving their quality and in this way retaining or even increasing the U.S. advantage. The Soviet hawks can now argue that the new SALT terms do precisely that.

The numbers of ICBMs are to be limited and in some cases even reduced. But the new Minuteman warheads and guidance systems, which double the missile's yield and improve its accuracy to degree far greater than anything the Russians now have, are not to be restricted.

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The Bakke Argum

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Allan Bakke's lawyer, Reynold H. Colvin, was halfway through his argument when Justice Byron White asked him about the objectives of the minority admissions program that he said kept his client out of the California Medical School at Davis. The university said it wanted to increase the number of black and other minority doctors, and get a more diverse student body. Did he agree, White asked, that those were "compelling interests" for society?

"We don't disagree," Colvin replied. And if there was no way to reach those objectives except by a race-conscious admissions program, White asked, then society could not reach them because the method was unconstitutional? That was his position, Colvin said: Race is an "improper basis" for judgment.

Absolute Position

If great constitutional cases turned on the answers given by counsel in the cockpit of a Supreme Court argument, the Bakke case might have been decided right then. For Colvin was asking the justices to do what they mostly dislike doing: to take an absolute position, regardless of the damage to important social values. Guessing the outcome of Supreme Court cases is hazardous. But the questions asked by the justices during the Bakke argument did leave the impression that a majority is not likely to take the absolute position. It is not likely, that is, to forbid any consideration of race when state institutions try to remedy the effects of the racial discrimination that has existed in this country for generations.

But if Bakke fails in that broad constitutional claim, it does not follow that the court will approve all that the Davis Medical School has done to increase minority admissions. Indeed, one or two members of the court seemed to be exploring the possibility of avoiding decision altogether by sending the case back for more facts on exactly what has been done.

In the passion of the argument, though—and it was an extraordinarily exciting two hours—there seemed to be an urge for the court to resolve at least some of the uncertainty surrounding affirmative action programs. That may have come from the feeling of deep importance that Archibald Cox, representing the University of California, gave to the social interests at stake.

"There is no racially blind method of selection which will enroll more than a trickle of minority students in the nation's colleges and professional schools," Cox said. The suggested alternatives, such as helping "the

disadvantaged" seem work. And it is more black and professionals to "isolation" of and provide young.

"Those are a court must face. The whole is testament to the reliance on judge social issues. It too, that in such is inevitably between individual interests.

"I am Allan H. Colvin said he was writing a law review get a client 'into' But in this court lawsuit may result of society. court that it is case could deter of minorities in tion "for decades.

Given that reg the Lewis P. Fox spoke for a num leagues when he ed "help" from a constitutional isau could be decisive, ed that he wish Minority Admission which reserved 10 places to be filled) minority from qu ity applicants—we numerically explicit. Cox said frankly, I would be "undesirab minority's places in with its share of th He would worry, he: arose "a sense of group to numbers." But he that the majority in well as minorities, interest in having mo minority doctors—as that may outweigh the idea of admission school by grades only.

No Rigidity

Powell may have being for a way to allow discretion in their policies; but not to rigidity. Such a co rule might put it this institutions may con to help remedy past ermination, but not But how much is too There Cox had the The Supreme Court prove the general p taking race into accou but it should not try the details of the me diversity of state universities, he argue of the greatest sou activity in this cou federal courts shou drawn into "scrutin sions" against a deta constitutional rules i hobble the universities "endless litigation."

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Epidemics Hit 19 States This Year Scientists Narrow Probe of 'Legion Fever'

For nine months, scientists have known that the fever is caused by a bacterium, a germ. Now, they are narrowing their probe to find out where the germ lives, how it spreads and what its habits are.

Experiments of Nature

"Epidemics are experiments of nature," said Dr. Theodore Tsai of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. "That's why what's happening in Vermont and elsewhere has us excited. We feel we have a good chance now to find some answers. We're getting right in on the action."

Outbreaks of the fever have occurred recently in Vermont, Tennessee and Ohio, and more than 50 other cases of the fever have been reported in 19 states since January.

Legion fever is not a complete mystery. It is one of about 100 forms of pneumonia, which simply means inflammation and congestion of the lungs. It is a broad classification like heart disease, which also has many forms and causes.

About a quarter of the 2.8 million cases of pneumonia in the United States each year are caused by well-known, identifiable bacteria. Another quarter is caused by viruses or micro-organisms called mycoplasmas.

But the organisms that cause about half of all pneumonia are unknown. The legion fever germ is among them and causes possibly as many as 1 per cent or 1.5 per cent of all pneumonia.

CDC Estimate

That is the estimate of some CDC officials and Dr. Charles Phillips, head of the Vermont Medical Center Hospital.

But this small percentage could mean between 25,000 and 42,000 cases a year, with a death toll of 4,000 to 7,000.

"The legion disease is not a new germ at all," said Dr. Phillips. "It is just one that had never before been recognized."

Medical science frequently finds new diseases. Last year a new bacterium was discovered in wounds caused by dog bites. CDC scientists since the late 1960s have identified the viruses that caused three major, previously unknown diseases in Africa: lassa fever, marburg fever and ebola fever.

Legion pneumonia has been 15 per cent to 17 per cent fatal in most outbreaks. This was true in the Philadelphia outbreak last year, where 181 legionnaires and others were ill and 21 died, in what has been identified as the nation's first positively known outbreak.

Michigan Outbreak

In 1968, however, 144 public health employees got what was either legion fever or a close cousin in Pontiac, Mich. They developed respiratory illness, but not full-blown pneumonia, and none died.

In Vermont, the death toll is 13 of 19 confirmed or highly probable cases. The disease was first spotted after an unusual cluster of pneumonia fatalities at the Vermont hospital.

Five CDC investigators and Vermont health officials are scouring the state for other current or past cases. Spokesmen for the hospital said Monday that tests indicate the disease was present in the Burlington area before the current outbreak. The preliminary tests were made on blood samples from people who reported a pneumonia-like illness before August.

Surveillance this year in six states, as well as the outbreaks, have revealed that there are some legion disease cases around all the time.

'Good Detectives'

"The honest-to-goodness truth" is that there's legion disease all over the country and "we're being penalized for being good detectives" at this hospital, Dr. Phillips said.

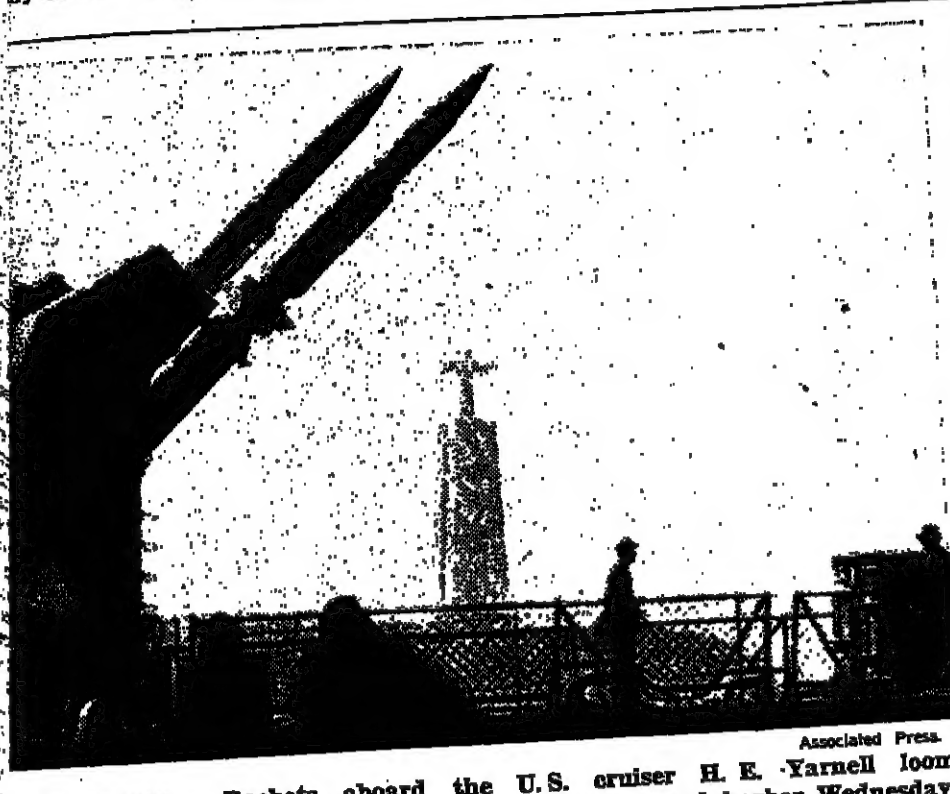
Yet he also pointed out that most of the Vermont cases, unlike the cases among the relatively healthy legionnaires, suspiciously occurred at the hospital itself.

Of 19 cases, he reported, 14 apparently were infected in the hospital. The disease's incubation period is about 2 to 13 days. Of the 13 persons who died, four had cancer, three had had kidney transplants, two had been on kidney dialysis and one was being given steroids. The other three deaths were among persons 55 or older.

CDC officials are looking at hospitals or health centers as a possible focus of their investigation. The hospital or neighborhood involved has produced a suspicious number of cases in Mississippi, Tenn., and Columbus, Ohio, as well as in Vermont. The Pontiac outbreak was at a health center.

The CDC investigators also are probing public buildings. It was learned in August that in 1974 there was an apparent outbreak at Philadelphia's Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, the site of last year's American Legion convention.

The cabinet crisis was provoked by the resignation earlier this week of Foreign Minister Jose Medeiros Ferrer, who said he objected to Mr. Soares making foreign policy decisions without informing him.



EXERCISE — Rockets aboard the U.S. cruiser H. E. Yarnall loom Lisbon's statue of "Christ as King," as ship entered harbor Wednesday.

Berlinguer Denies Ideology Is Atheist Italian Communists Bid for Catholic Backing

Oct. 13 (Reuters).—The communist party made a yesterday for backing country's overwhelmingly Catholic population, deny its philosophy was athe-materialistic.

Party secretary Enrico Berlinguer said in a 13-page open letter last week, Luigi Bettazzi, of Ivrea, made it clear

that his party sought more influence over two sources of Roman Catholic strength in Italy—the schools and hospitals.

In a major statement on Communist-Catholic relations in Italy, Mr. Berlinguer insisted that his party was a lay state in which everyone could enjoy political and religious freedom.

His declaration, in response to an open letter from Bishop Bettazzi, appeared to be aimed at attracting Catholic voters disenchanted with the ruling Christian Democrats and at reaffirming the moderation of the Italian party's policies.

Mr. Berlinguer said he was asked "if the Communist party as such, that is as a political organization, explicitly professes Marxist ideology as an atheist, materialist philosophy."

"I would reply, no," he wrote. "The party chief said the roots of Italian Communism were in its Marxist approach but that this was being 'used critically and not accepted and read dogmatically as an unchangeable text.'"

He said that Communist local governments would not treat church schools and hospitals "like enemies" while they expanded public institutions. But he insisted that the state had to act to answer the needs of the people.

Meanwhile, an opinion poll published here yesterday showed that Premier Giulio Andreotti had won increased endorsement from the Italian public over the last year.

In September, 53.4 per cent of those polled thought the Christian Democratic leader, heading a one-party minority government, was doing a good, average or mediocre job, compared to 42.7 per cent in November, 1976.

The news magazine L'Espresso, which published the findings of the Doxa Institute, said it thought the judgment "mediocre" could be regarded as positive in Italy. The Christian Democratic government survives through agreements with the Communists and four other parties.

Soares Meets With Opposition

LISBON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Premier Mario Soares met separately with opposition leaders today amid mounting reports that a government reshuffle would take place within a week.

The talks were part of the Premier's campaign to lure the centrist Social Democrats and conservative Center Democrats into a tacit alliance with the minority Socialist government.

The key to the plan was a move to appoint technocrats belonging to these parties to ministerial posts as "independents," the sources said.

The cabinet crisis was provoked by the resignation earlier this week of Foreign Minister Jose Medeiros Ferrer, who said he objected to Mr. Soares making foreign policy decisions without informing him.

The cabinet crisis was provoked by the resignation earlier this week of Foreign Minister Jose Medeiros Ferrer, who said he objected to Mr. Soares making foreign policy decisions without informing him.

Will Punish men in Nazi tes on Duty

Oct. 13 (AP).—Two enlisted men will be punished for exchanging Hell grenades in a guard-duty at the front gate of a German air base, a military court said today.

A disclosure was made after 11 West German officers were suspended duty for taking part in a "burning of Jews" at the swastika (armed forces) unit in Munich.

Airforce spokesman said the men exchanged the grenades in salutes last Sunday at Rheine, a base near the Dutch border.

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Po Overflows Again

GUASTALLA, Italy, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—The Po River yesterday overflowed in renewed flooding here. There were fears that the floods might spread.

Unmistakable

Golden Ellipse and 18 kt. blue colored gold. They invariably identify Patek Philippe designs. They tell you that the watch was finished entirely by hand, in the manner practiced by Patek Philippe since 1839.

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the whole Martini Dry, and nothing but the Martini Dry.

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Martini & Rossi Extra Dry is a drink with an unequalled taste. Light, clean, dry—with a definite hint of spiciness about it.
A taste that's absolutely perfect on its own with ice and a twist of lemon.
As to the propriety of mixing it with gin, vodka, or soda, to make a host of intriguing combinations...well, you must be the judge of that. Case rests.
Martini & Rossi Extra Dry. The right one just by itself. **MARTINI** EXTRA DRY

Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
Computer Manager Hong Kong	C. \$19,000 + bonus & allowances	Hong Kong Telephone Company Ltd.	Hong Kong	Min. 10 yrs. EDP exp. & be capable of managing a computer dept.; under 35 yrs.	Mr. R.H. Capes, Ref. No. HK 769, P.O. Box 287, 12th floor, Shell House, 24 Queen's Rd., Central Hong Kong.	The Daily Telegraph 6-10-77
Vice-Presid. Lat. Amer. Trading Op.	Very competitive	Recently formed major trading comp. in Brazil.	New York City	Solid trading exp. in Latin America, pref. in Brazil; Eng., Port. + other Eur. lang.	Box 5-698, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 6-10-77
General Manager Transport	C. \$11,500	Transport group.	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	Considerable exp. in transport field.	Box 2,664 J. The Times, P.O. Box 7, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8 EZ.	The Times 7-10-77
Managers Middle East London-Paris		Premier American air courier corp.	Middle East London-Paris	Generalists; operational & sales mgmt. exp.; univ. degree.	Dr. I. Bowers, Dehnbach, Haddas & Sells, P.O. Box 127, 128 Queen Victoria St., London EC4P 4JN.	L.H.T. 8-10-77
Area Sales Manager	U.S. \$25,000 + bonus & benefits	Large U.S. manufact. of cranes & excavators.	Saudi Arabia	Proven sales record in const. machinery field; 30-45 years.	The Advertiser, 115 Desakratou Street, Athens, Greece.	L.H.T. 8-10-77
Product Promotion Manager		Animal Health Products.	Brussels	Marketing prof., sales, adv. + animal health prod. exp., German, Engl. + French.	Post, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Mr. J. Tschernak, Bleidenstr. 6-10, D-6 Frankfurt 1. Tel.: 0611/216 42 23.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 8-10-77
Int'l Sales Executive		Major int'l publisher.	Munich or Düsseldorf	Eng., Germ.; previous advertising sales exp.	Hans Haller, Johnson Int'l Publishing Co., 8000 München 80, Stockstrasse 8. Tel.: 089/47 68 74.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 8-10-77
Senior Project Engineer	\$30,000	Manufacturer of PVC consumer plastic bottles & containers.	Toronto, Canada	Graduate engineer; demons. exp. in blowmold design & manufacture of PVC plastic bottles.	J.A. Robertson, ref. TX 343 (FF), Technical Service Council, 931 Young St., Toronto M4B 2H8.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 8-10-77
General Manager		Subsidiary int'l co. chemical plants.	Near Barcelona	Management exp. sales chemical plants. Spanish, English and/or Germ.	R.S.V.P., Ref. 7402, Farnsternbergstr. 229, D-6 Frankfurt 1. Tel.: 0611/598053.	F.A.Z. 8-10-77
Area Manager West Africa		Important groupe industriel belge.	Lagos	Form. techn. ingénieur électromécanicien; 30-50 ans; angl., fran.; exp. Afrique Noire.	Ref. NW 0731A, C.E.R.C., Avn. Henri Jaspard 104, 1060-Brussels. Tel.: 02/539.64.69 de 9 h à 18 h.	Le Soir 9-10-77
Directeur de la Production		Consortium int'l de sociétés d'aluminium.	West Africa	Form. ingénieur civil; min. 10 ans exp. usine de travail du minerai ou une cimenterie; Fr., Angl.	Ref. GM/1191, C.E.R.C., 104 Av. Henri Jaspard, 1060-Brussels. Tel.: 02/539.64.69 de 9 h à 18 h.	Le Soir 9-10-77
Directeur en Inde		Important laboratoire pharmaceutique français.	Bombay	Exp. promotion médicale et animation mktg; français, anglais.	Ref. 374, Canova, Boite Postale 78, 92200 Neuilly, France.	L'Express 10-10-77
Managing Director Material	Negotiable	U.K. based manufacturer of consumer goods.	U. K.	40-45 yrs. able to prove successful bus. record; English, Italian.	Tony Shulver, Ref. TS 237, W.J. Management Selection, 76 Watling St., London EC4.	L.H.T. 11-10-77
European Sales Manager	Excellent compensation	King Press, Inc.	Assumed U.S.A.	Exp. bilingual person covering Europe, Middle East & Africa.	John R. Duffy, King Press Inc., P.O. Box 21, Tel.: 417-781-3700, Joplin, Missouri 64801, U.S.A.	L.H.T. 11-10-77
European Sales Engineer	Very high compensation level	Int'l sales HQ. of major U.S. Co., leader in comp. compon. & peripherals.	Brussels + 50% travel	Used to high level neg. in comp. peripherals to brokers, OEM &/or end users; Eng., Fr.	Ref. 77.2736, George S. Ross, C.P.S., Ave. Louise 304, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	L.H.T. 11-10-77

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Continues Fall Chaotic' Conditions

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ)—The dollar continued its sharp fall today as chaotic conditions in the foreign exchange market persisted. The dollar fell to a new low of 238.20 francs, down from 238.40 francs late yesterday and its previous low of 238.05 francs, set Monday.

The U.S. currency's decline was even more pronounced against the yen. The dollar fell 2.15 yen to 254.70 yen. In interday trading, it hit a low of 253.30 yen, just a notch above its historic low of 253.20 yen, set July 9, 1973.

In relation to the deutsche mark, the dollar fell to a low of 2.2785 marks before partially recovering to 2.2885 marks, down from 2.2832 marks overnight.

According to a well-informed source, the Bundesbank bought \$45 million in support operations and the Swiss National Bank purchased \$12 million. The Italian central bank bought \$11 million, the Dutch central bank bought \$10 million and other official purchases totaled about \$3 million, the source said.

The Bank of England purchased about \$210 million to check the rise of the pound, the source said. Sterling climbed to a high of \$1.7665 before easing on profit-taking to finish at \$1.7632 compared with \$1.7632 overnight. The pound is now at its highest level in over a year.

Elsewhere, the dollar fell one cent against the French franc to 486 francs. Against the guilders, the dollar dropped to 2.4372 guilders from 2.4407 overnight.

The Canadian dollar fell to its lowest level in 27 years, at one point falling through the 91-U.S.-cent level. The Canadian dollar finished at 91.005 U.S. cents, down from 91.71 cents overnight.

Official Japan to Surplus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. Commerce Department today announced that Japan had achieved a trade surplus for the first time in 1977.

A report from the Commerce Department's Office of Economic Analysis said that Japan's trade surplus was \$1.1 billion in September, up from a deficit of \$1.1 billion in August.

The report said that Japan's trade surplus was the result of a combination of factors, including a decline in imports from the United States and a rise in exports to the United States.

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U.S. Firms Found to Own 47% of Uranium Reserves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—American oil companies own 47 percent of the nation's known reserves of uranium ore and 41 percent of its uranium mining capacity, according to a congressional study released yesterday.

The study was done by the Library of Congress at the request of Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development.

Sen. Church said he felt it was important for Congress to know the extent of oil company ownership of non-petroleum resources as it considers major energy legislation.

The 385-page report showed widespread holdings by the nation's largest oil companies in uranium, coal, oil shale and geothermal resources.

Of the 47 percent holdings oil companies have in uranium deposits, the largest single holder is Kerr-McGee, with 21 percent of the nation's total, the report said. The next largest is Gulf, with 11.5 percent of the total, it said.

While the overall 47-percent figure applies to uranium available at prices up to \$30 a pound, the oil industry's share of relatively lower-priced uranium is an even greater 73 percent, the report said.

Oil companies are also deeply involved in uranium mining, the process by which the ore is initially refined and concentrated, owning 41.3 percent of the nation's mining capacity, the report said. Of this, Kerr-McGee alone holds 24.6 percent.

Of the nation's coal, 51.5 million tons, or 11.8 percent of the total known reserves, are held by oil companies, the report said. It added that it is possible that "actual control by oil companies, partly through means other than ownership, may be considerably more extensive than their direct holdings would indicate."

"This nation's reserves of petroleum are finite and it is not surprising, of course, to learn that the oil companies are interested in expanding into other energy sources which will become more important as petroleum reserves are depleted," Sen. Church said.

Some congressional critics of the oil industry have suggested that the city-owned energy holdings of oil companies stifle competition and that these companies should be required to divest themselves of non-petroleum holdings.

Foreign Banks Bill Approved By House Panel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP)—A House banking subcommittee yesterday approved a watered-down version of a bill that initially would have subjected branches of foreign banks to examination by the Federal Reserve Board.

The bill reported yesterday does require these branches to take Federal deposit insurance, except in the seven states, such as Maryland, which have state-backed deposit insurance pools.

The bill also makes the branches subject to federal bank holding company legislation, which restricts their non-banking activities to a limited range approved by the Federal Reserve Board for U.S.-incorporated bank holding companies.

The bill permits these foreign bank branches to keep any non-banking activities they are now engaged in except for securities businesses. They must give up any securities activities by 1985.

Swiss Jobless at 0.3%

BERN, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ)—The number of unemployed in Switzerland fell 6.2 percent in September and 40.3 percent from a year earlier, the government reported. A total of 7,752 workers were looking for a job last month, representing 0.3 percent of the

Fed Credit Policy Cited

Deposits Dwindling at U.S. Banks

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ)—The Federal Reserve System's credit-tightening moves have reached the point of deposits from banks and savings and loan associations.

Some analysts say they already see signs of disintermediation, the process by which individuals and small businesses bypass the banking network and invest their funds directly in such money market instruments as U.S. government securities.

Outflows of deposits from banks can have serious economic implications, particularly on the housing industry. The banks and other thrift institutions provide the bulk of the country's mortgage financing, and a sharp decline in saving eventually could hamper the institutions' ability to provide home financing.

Disintermediation occurs when interest rates available to investors in the open marketplace offer significantly higher returns than the interest rates banks are allowed to pay on deposits. According to analysts, the Fed's tight money policy has pushed market rates close to that point.

Higher Yields

"We're probably very close to disintermediation, if we aren't already there," states William Griggs, an economist with J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. Mr. Griggs notes that one-year U.S. Treasury bills currently are yielding more than 7 percent, while two-year government notes are yielding about 7.10 percent. By contrast, 8 & 1s cannot pay more than a 6.5-percent rate on deposits of similar maturity.

Furthermore, interest earned on U.S. Treasury securities is exempt from state and local income taxes, unlike bank interest, which is subject to such levies. This tilts the after-tax yield further toward Treasury securities.

The rise in interest rates has been so fast that surveys of thrift institutions have not yet shown any sizable outflows. These surveys are often released a month or so after the periods they are designed to cover.

But David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lantson & Co., says that there are already signs of disintermediation in the figures for so-called noncompetitive bids at auctions for U.S. Treasury bills.

Agrees to Terms

In a noncompetitive bid, an investor simply agrees to accept an average price and interest rate on government securities that are determined by the competitive bidding of banks, brokerage houses and other big buyers. Individuals and small businesses generally use the noncompetitive bid to be sure of obtaining the wanted securities. According to Mr. Jones, net new noncompetitive bids have reached as high as \$100 million in recent weeks. For more than a year, he states, such investors actually had been reducing their holdings.

The rise in open-market interest rates results from the Federal Reserve's drive to slow the growth of the money supply.

Schroder's Mr. Griggs warned that the Fed's tighter money policy may well succeed in slowing money supply growth, but that the high interest rates resulting could affect the economy's overall health.

Barre Unveils 1978 Budget

France to Maintain Austerity Strategy

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ)—The French economy, from wages and prices to profit margins and credits, will continue to be strictly controlled next year.

In presenting the nation's 1978 budget to parliament last night, Prime Minister Raymond Barre made it clear that there will be no letup in the government's rigorous policy pursued since September last year.

On the contrary, Mr. Barre announced new restrictions as a follow-up to his 13-month-old anti-inflation program, which has slowed growth to around 3 percent this year from 4.5 percent originally predicted.

At the same time, inflation is running close to 10 percent, compared with 6.5 percent officially targeted, unemployment is up by more than 20 percent from a year ago despite a slowdown registered in September, and the foreign trade deficit exceeded 11 billion francs for the first eight months, compared with predictions of a deficit of 10 billion for all of 1977.

No Political Play

Dismissing electoral considerations (crucial parliamentary elections are due next March), Mr. Barre said he will not allow the first effects of the government's recovery efforts to be compromised.

The main features of the government's program for next year include a growth ceiling of 12 percent in money supply, down both from 12.5 percent this year and from an anticipated 12.8-percent value growth in the gross national product in 1978.

The restraint on workers' purchasing power maintained. Wages will not be allowed to rise beyond the growth in consumer prices, set at 6 percent, except for "moderate" increases for the lowest-income groups.

Price moderation agreements with industrial sectors will be continued next year, but the government promises to re-examine the possibility of granting price freedom if the situation permits. Control on profit margins for traders will also be maintained.

Oil Imports Fixed

The government has also fixed a ceiling of 58 billion francs for next year's oil import bill, which takes into account economic growth prospects, the need to increase energy conservation, and likely oil price increases by producers. The 58-billion-franc ceiling compares with 55 billion in 1977 and 50 billion in 1976.

One French financial analyst

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Chemical N.Y. Corp.			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	26.9	23.1	
Profits	1.77	1.80	
Per Share	24.8	24.9	
Profits	1.63	1.72	
Per Share	78.0	65.3	
Profits	5.21	4.52	
Per Share	74.8	67.2	
Profits	5.07	4.65	
Per Share			
Colgate-Palmolive			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	970.8	885.1	
Profits	45.8	43.2	
Per Share	0.59	0.57	
Profits	1,640.0	2,640.0	
Per Share	121.6	111.5	
Profits	1.57	1.46	
Per Share			
Control Data			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	372.0	329.0	
Profits	16.0	15.0	
Per Share	0.93	0.87	
Profits	1,100.0	971.0	
Per Share	42.3	36.7	
Profits	2.45	2.12	
Per Share			
Eastman Kodak			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,530.0	1,370.0	
Profits	183.1	170.5	
Per Share	1.17	1.06	
Profits	4,080.0	3,750.0	
Per Share	417.3	428.0	
Profits	2.59	2.66	
Per Share			
IBM			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	4,680.0	3,950.0	
Profits	680.4	586.9	
Per Share	4.68	3.90	
Profits	13,100.0	11,800.0	
Per Share	1,290.0	1,720.0	
Profits	12.9	11.47	
Per Share			
McGraw-Hill			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	287.1	255.6	
Profits	13.7	12.4	
Per Share	0.84	0.83	
Profits	786.5	759.4	
Per Share	43.9	43.2	
Profits	2.68	2.68	
Per Share	28.9	23.1	
Profits			
J.P. Morgan			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	54.3	50.1	
Profits	1.35	1.24	
Per Share	54.3	51.7	
Profits	155.8	141.9	
Per Share	3.30	3.50	
Profits	154.7	140.1	
Per Share			
NCR			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	804.2	569.5	
Profits	33.3	25.0	
Per Share	1.24	0.96	
Profits	1,750.0	1,600.0	
Per Share	84.5	56.8	
Profits	3.15	2.73	
Per Share			

Carter May Seek Talks on Steel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Carter said today he may negotiate with other nations to reduce steel imports into the United States but that such a reduction alone will not solve the U.S. industry's problems and might hurt consumers.

Mr. Carter, who was meeting today with steel executives, union leaders and members of Congress to talk about the industry's sagging profits and plant closings, told a news conference:

"My hope and expectation is to learn as many things as I personally can about the steel industry—all of its problems—and then to propose to the Congress and to the steel industry itself, and to negotiate, perhaps with other countries that export steel to us, a resolution to these problems."

The steel industry, pleading for protection against imports, has laid off some 18,000 workers because of plant closings, but Mr. Carter is steadfastly opposed to steel quotas.

Exports Reduced

"One of the things that has taken place already is a voluntary reduction in exports to our country by some of the other steel producers in West Germany and Japan," Mr. Carter said. "But that's an exceptionally artificial and simplistic approach to the problems of the steel industry."

"Our analysis has shown that reduction in imports would not materially increase the demand for steel among our own American suppliers—that any benefit for them financially would probably come from greatly increased prices which would have to be paid for by the American consumers."

Mr. Carter placed part of the blame for the industry's problems on the worldwide economy's slow recovery from recession.

"The general, overall world recession, or slow growth, means that you're just not building as many things all over the world that require steel," the President said.

He called steel industry difficulties a long-standing chronic problem that exists not only in our own country but also in other countries around the world.

Mr. Carter has said before that he doesn't think "any basic changes need to be made in our import laws." As recently as Tuesday, his special trade representative, Robert Strauss, said

Stock Prices Drop Sharply, Dow Index at 24-Month Low

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ)—New York Stock Exchange prices closed sharply lower throughout the 1st today for the third straight session as the Dow Jones index dropped to its lowest level in 24 months.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 5.81 points to 818.17. It plunged a total of 16.28 points in the two previous sessions and was down 9 at its low today.

There were about 1,110 declines while only 350 issues gained. Volume totaled 33.87 million shares, up from 22.44 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market was also disturbed by indications that money may soon be flowing into short term instruments rather than banks and saving and loan institutions.

Pace of Spending Picks Up in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP-DJ)—Business spending for new plant and equipment is climbing more rapidly than expected, a survey by Merrill Lynch Economics Inc., a unit of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith has found.

Capital expenditures will increase 13 percent this year and another 10 percent in 1978, the survey showed. A similar Merrill Lynch survey in March showed a 16-percent gain this year and a still earlier survey, conducted last October, forecast only a 14-percent increase.

The latest poll covered 263 companies accounting for some 40 percent of total capital spending in the United States.

Fiat Prices Raised

TORIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—Fiat has raised prices of its models by an average 3.5 percent. It was the third increase decided by Fiat this year for a total of 10.5 percent.



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Flash... Paris Bourse

OCT. 13, 1977

(In French
Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE OCT. 12	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	Y IELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '75, '76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	327 - 327	318	322 - 317.50	6	5.0	89.14 - 83.09 - 55.63c	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 16 confirmed (of Fr. 15 in 1975).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	396 - 275	363	387 - 380.50	13	5.6	58.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c	600	1977 consol. turnover (over 3 billion Fr.) to progress compared with '76.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass/food	522 362	471	478 - 466	23	5.4	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.73c	2,232	New convert. bond issue of 405 MF. 1st semester '77 turnover = 12.4 MF.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 129	147.50	148.50 - 147	11	7.9	14.96 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,866	Subsidiary Cie Maritime: sales 6 mos '76 = 62 MF (+39% v.s. & mon. '76).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 81.50	102.50	101.50 - 100.20	4	7.2	11.18 - 18.02 - 24.40c	1,672	Shareholders to vote on FERREMA-SCAR merger plan on December 20.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 81.65	100.10	101.80 - 101.50	7	7.4	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.00c	5,759	Net profit = 68.10 MF vs. 72.9 MF '76. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 v.s. Fr. 7.00.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 75.30	86	89.80 - 87	16	7.6	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	From July '76 to July '77, C.I.C. customer deposits increased by 31.7%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	98 67.50	79.90	83.90 - 80.10	—	10.8	28.13 - 9.42 - 5.53c	1,684	1st semester '77 turnover (ex-manu) = 2,890 MF (+14.2% v.s. same period '76).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	190 124	175.20	181 - 178	3	6.3	— - 36.50 - —	2,193	1976 consolidated profit = 119 MF vs. 80.2 MF for 1975.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	400 296	399.80	485 - 471	5	4.7	23.02 - 29.27 - 73.01c	1,545	Perolat and C.E.M. to link their industrial electronic activities.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	292.50 - 165	179	186.50 - 177	7a	3	— - 26.94c - —	2,806	Dividend of Fr. 5.50 for period 76-77 (same as 75-76).
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 68.10	68.80	70.20 - 69	3	5.1	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	Barreways 1st sem. '77 turnover = 799 MF (vs. 372 MF, 1st sem. '76).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	451.30 268	412.30	418 - 413	32	2.0	17.84 - 5.71 - 12.87c	3,158	'77 profit dividend = Fr. 8.40 (v.s. Fr. 7.90 in 1976) payable as of Oct. 16.
NORD (Compagnie de...)	Holding	22.10 17.85	17.45	18 - 17.30	10	8.6	9.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	1977 net results to at least attain that of 1976 (20 MF).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	76.30 61	63.20	65 - 63.10	10	9.2	6.52 - 10.76 - 6.74	2,825	1976 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 (same as 1975).
PECHINEX-UG-KUHLM.	Chem./min	96 62.10	64	65.10 - 64.50	14	6.8	29.58 - 6.30 - 6.00c	25,491	Espect group consolidated sales for '77 to increase by 20%.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	311 201	302.10	309 - 302.80	2	3.3	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.94c	9,444	'76 group consol. turnover = 35,000 MF (+23% vs. '75).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol	89.90 63.80	65.80	66 - 65.50	—	9.1	— - — - —	5,450	For 1st semester '77, amount of crude refined up 11.1% vs. 1976.
REDOUTE	Mail order	625 504	560	565 - 555	12	3.2	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c	926	March-Aug. '77 consolidated turnover = 1,441 MF (+14.1% v.s. same period '76).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	83.70 51.90	56.29	56.50 - 53.80	9	10.7	14.02 - 5.80 - 6.34	16,941	Company dividend for 1976 at Fr. 6 (same as 1975).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 46	365	367 - 366.50	—	6.8	(not relevant)	22,572	Robeco interim dividend up from Fr. 14.40 to Fr. 16.00.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 1225	1656	1880 - 1852	21	1.4	71.76 - 75.76 - 97.48	264	1st quarter '77 consol. turnover (ex-manu) = 89.54 MF (+39.4% v.s. '76).

(a) P/E calculated on '75

(b) all others on '76

(c) 1977 profit and loss

Fr. Consolidated

(d) 1976 profit and loss

(e) 1975 profit and loss

(f) 1974 profit and loss

(g) 1973 profit and loss

(h) 1972 profit and loss

(i) 1971 profit and loss

(j) 1970 profit and loss

(k) 1969 profit and loss

(l) 1968 profit and loss

(m) 1967 profit and loss

(n) 1966 profit and loss

(o) 1965 profit and loss

(p)

(Continued on next page)

SE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 13

Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev
Alcan	10.12	9.88	10.00	9.88
Bank of Montreal	21.12	20.88	21.00	20.88
Bank of Toronto	20.12	19.88	20.00	19.88
Canadian Pacific	15.12	14.88	15.00	14.88
Imperial Oil	12.12	11.88	12.00	11.88
Northwest	11.12	10.88	11.00	10.88
Pacific	10.12	9.88	10.00	9.88
Quebec	9.12	8.88	9.00	8.88
Shawmut	8.12	7.88	8.00	7.88
Union	7.12	6.88	7.00	6.88
Western	6.12	5.88	6.00	5.88
Yukon	5.12	4.88	5.00	4.88

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Canadian Pacific	15.12	14.88	15.00	14.88
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Northwest	11.12	10.88	11.00	10.88
Pacific	10.12	9.88	10.00	9.88
Quebec	9.12	8.88	9.00	8.88
Shawmut	8.12	7.88	8.00	7.88
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Store-Front Democracy In a Suburb of Paris

The elections will be held in March and "democracy" will be a major issue because of the possibility of the Communists entering the government. Mrs. d'Harcourt said that her themes, considering the character of the district, would be "quality-of-life" issues—protection of the environment and improvement of job conditions and women's status.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was described Wednesday as "extremely angry" over the publication of a book for which she works as a consulting editor, of a novel in which Sen. Edward Kennedy, fictionally elected president, is the target of an assassination attempt—in 1981. Mrs. Onassis's connection with Viking was alluded to in a New York Times article last week titled "We Tell the President" on Monday. Wednesday the Boston Globe said that she did not mind Viking's publication of the book. However, a spokesman for the widow of President Kennedy said that "Mrs. Onassis was told that Viking had purchased the rights" she was newly consulted on the matter. She was extremely un-

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